THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Orient Tension Awaits League

Dollar Undented, Geneva Finds

After M. Laval, Signor Grandi

Soviet Trains Do Not Arrive

Huge Airplane Links Americas

An Honor Court for the Press

THE world's eyes are fixed on the Orient as the League of Nations Council prepares to reassemble at Geneva on Tuesday. Japan, preparing many replies, regrets what it terms an attitude of misunderstanding in the United States. It indicates that it will accept no interference in its Manchurian plans. China, dreading and preparing for strife, makes an effort to hold its people in check until League Council can act. Washington gives continuous attention to events, declaring it will back action by the League. The League leaders, coming again to Geneva, realize that among other great things at stake are the wisdom, the power and the prestige of the League. They are grave—but hopeful.

¶ Another tall, youthful American suddenly becomes an unofficial ambassador to Europe. Financial ambassador, it is this time. Randolph Burgess, vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, appears informally at the Bank for International Settlements in Geneva and makes a notable exposition of finances in the United States before the governors of the 10 central banks of Europe. Europe is astonished and delighted to learn not only that the American financial situation is sound, but that the National Credit Corporation does only what Europe has been doing all along, and that certain efforts to beat down the dollar as the pound was beaten down can only bring disaster upon the beaters. Thus the world is reassured; Burgess becomes something of a hero. Under the microscope of his able presentation the bankers of 10 nations saw there is no dent in the dollar.

¶ Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, will visit President Hoover. He will enter the White House guest chamber soon after it is vacated by French Premier Laval. Other official visitors may cross the Atlantic, as well as unofficial ones. Mr. Grandi and Mr. Gandhi may possibly be in the United States about the same time. The similarity of names might prove confusing, but there similarity ends. Mr. Grandi, wearing the prevailing male mode, passes unnoticed in a crowd, while Mr. Gandhi's attire is such that the bare facts always telegraph his approach.

¶ Thousands of carloads of grain lie exposed to spoiling rain in Russian stations, 30,000 carloads of coal lie waiting at the Donetz mines, while a coal famine is on. All because no freight cars come to move the materials for bread and fuel. The Moscow Government dismisses transportation officials with stinging rebukes. It is not unusual for the Soviet Union to experience breakdowns in the Communist system, but it is unusual for the public to be let in on the catastrophe and the castigation.

¶ Mrs. Herbert Hoover christens the largest American airplane for Pan American Airways. Carrying 45 passengers, this trim ship of the ether will fly from Miami, Fla., on the line that extends through Central and South America to Buenos Aires. Its name of American Clipper recalls days 80 years ago when clipper ships raced from Boston and New York around the Horn to the new gold fields of California. The American Clipper, too, sails into a new vast region, golden in its promise of commercial rewards, golden in its promise of impulses to be given to civilization with the three Americas striving together.

¶ The International Court of Honor for Journalists is inaugurated at The Hague. Its first duty, declares President Dr. B. J. C. Loder, is to eliminate causes of war through misrepresentation. Professional ethics must be preserved among all newspaper men.

¶ Britain gets a ray of light on the India problem. Indian and English members of the Round Table subcommittee agree unanimously on a federal finance plan for India under the proposed constitution. Conflicting opinions on matters of tremendous importance are thus brought into harmony. For one thing, there can be no more "cash payments" by native states in lieu of supplying troops to the central Government. The practice was found to be "feudal" and to have no place in an up-to-the-minute republic, such as it is hoped India may become.

¶ Here is a bright discovery made by business today. Ten of the major industries of the United States have apparently touched bottom and are running at a better rate today than they were one year ago. They include cotton, wool, silk, upper leather, shoes, tires, gasoline, flour, sugar and aircraft. An impulse that has gone through the country in four days turns it toward an interesting road. It is the road up.

Sobriety in Togoland Fostered by British

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A MARKED decrease in the consumption of alcoholic liquors in Togoland, under British mandate, is announced in the report for 1930 to the Council of the League of Nations, recently published here.

Importation of all alcoholic liquors into the northern section under mandate is entirely prohibited. In the southern section ordinances were enacted which reduced the consumption of spirits to less than half the 1929 figure, and also greatly diminished the consumption of wine and beer. There were only 21 prosecutions for drunkenness during the year.

Drop in Pound Awakes French Hope for Franc

Said to Revive Ambition to Be One of World's Financial Capitals

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—For some time France has toyed with the ambition of becoming one of the leading finance capitals of the world—a position it might share with the United States—and the uncertainty that now surrounds the ultimate fate of the British pound has revived and intensified this ambition in some quarters.

Yet there are warning voices which declare that France may come to grief if it aims so high. The British financial machinery was exceedingly complicated and was delicately constructed by generations of actual practice. France has no such machinery and it cannot improvise it. There can be no doubt that Paris is destined to play a greater part in the future than in the past if there are no untoward developments, but it cannot expect in a few years to replace London.

Moreover, France itself is bound to be adversely affected by any prolonged disability of the pound sterling. The Finance Minister Flandin has well expressed the view that it is in the interest of France that the pound should be stabilized as quickly as possible in order that Great Britain can again assume its traditional rôle.

Most of the smaller countries are in some way or another dependent on the British money market. One estimate puts it that 60 per cent of the world's business has been carried on on the basis of sterling. The greatest possible inconvenience would follow the disappearance of a definite standard, such as the pound. It is to be doubted whether the French franc could properly expect to become an international unit in the same sense as the pound and the American dollar.

Sound French economists therefore say that it is necessary either to return to the old pound or to establish a new pound with a fixed value. The pound has long been one of the pillars of international finance and of the whole system of capitalism. Despite this sensible view, there are financial writers who urge that the opportunity should be taken of making Paris an international center and of making the French franc a unit in which other countries may reckon.

They point to the strength and the stability of French currency since the operations conducted by M. Poincaré. Those operations, it is true, reduced the franc to a fifth of its former value, but the new franc does indeed appear to be as fixed as it is possible for any currency to be. Perhaps no currency in these troubled times can claim absolute fixity. If the pound could not, it would be imprudent for the franc to overestimate its power of resistance.

Yet with weakness shown in other European markets, there may be organized around the franc "a new equilibrium of exchange." A somewhat fantastic statement is made in one French newspaper to the effect that the "fight" will be between the French franc and the American dollar for the place in international markets occupied until recently by the pound.

These speculations have perhaps little substance. Until a few years ago the pound did not, after the war, return to the gold standard. It fluctuated in value like other European units, but it fluctuated much less than most of them, and its fluctuations cannot even be compared with those of the franc. For the moment its relation to the dollar is undetermined, but the period of doubt should be short, and when it finds its level and proper steps are taken to restore the British economy, there is every reason to believe that the pound will be stronger than ever and will be restored to its old position in world economy.

The French money market, and the French franc, may take honorable rank; but it is hardly likely that they can substitute themselves for the British money market, or the British pound.

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RIGHTISTS JOIN IN PLAN TO OUST REICH CABINET

Harzburg Meeting Brings Forces of Opposition Into Close Accord

HARZBURG, Ger., Oct. 12 (AP)—The leaders of the Nationalist Opposition united their forces today for a struggle in the Reichstag, opening tomorrow, to overthrow the Bruening Government.

They drewe inspiration from a joint meeting of the National Socialists, Nationalists, Steel Helmeters and other Rightist groups which yesterday transformed this peaceful spa into a military camp. Military commands were snapped out, the Fascist salute was exchanged and heels clicked in war time fashion as clergymen invoked divine aid on "this decisive day for the liberalization of the Fatherland."

Herr Adolf Hitler, leader of the brown-shirted "Nazis," said in an address that the Bruening Government was responsible for all of Germany's troubles and that the nation must be prepared to wage war if necessary to regain its freedom.

French Attitude Criticized

"We must bring the German people up to the same standards of honor that other nations have," he said.

Referring to France, he said that while the German people were faced with economic ruin "the military power of one European nation is being elevated to a hegemony that most seriously threatens peace."

Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Nationalist Party head, carried out Herr Hitler's theme with the statement that the purpose of the French Premier's coming visit to the United States was to link the two greatest gold holding nations in the world and to dissuade America from its disarmament program.

Warning to Chancellor

"America will be too wise for that," he said. "America ought to do everything to break the power of international capitalism—against France and with England and Germany.

Dr. Hugenberg warned Chancellor Bruening's Cabinet: "Get out or we will storm your ramparts."

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former head of the Reichsbank, said the government was withholding the true state of the country's foreign indebtedness and that the Reichsbank's gold coverage was made up partially of "several million marks of borrowed foreign exchange which soon must be repaid."

A resolution was adopted demanding the immediate resignation of the Federal and Prussian Governments and stating the Opposition's willingness to assume power, declaring that Germany must decide between Communism and Nationalism.

Tax-Free Period Is Suggested As Aid to Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—In a message to President Hoover's Committee on Homebuilding, the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce suggests that a year of tax exemption be given new buildings, to stimulate construction projects.

The proposal would provide for a year of exemption from taxes, from the time the building permit is taken out, in contradistinction to the present practice of assessing new buildings before they are producing revenue for the owners.

"We question the economic validity of this practice," the message reads, "and suggest a substitute legislation to provide that the assessors shall not assess the value of the improvements until the building has been completed, with a limit of one year from the issuance of the building permit.

"We believe that this postponement in income to the city would be more than covered by the added stimulus to building, and such an added stimulus is needed at the present time."

Credit Plan Denied Inflation; Basel Bankers Are Reassured

Hoover Program Launched at Critical Time, Leaders Hold

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Gold is still the barometer of international economic squalls, and the fluctuations in America's gold supply in the past week, in the opinion of some of the keenest financial observers here, indicate that President Hoover initiated his credit rehabilitation program at a critical moment.

Relief is expressed that the program is now fully under way with the prospect that the national credit corporation and the other parts of the plan will soon be in operation. Mixed with the relief in some circles is the admission that events were nearing a position where decisive action had to be taken.

The figures showing the amount of hoarded currency, the action in raising the New York discount rate from 1½ to 2½ per cent, and the rapid withdrawals of gold from the country—amounting to $159,600,000 in the last four days, and just under

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Burgess Tells Group U. S. Financial Position Is Secure

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 12—Stout bonds of mutual financial coöperation and confidence have been forged this week-end between the American Federal Reserve System and governors of 10 foreign central banks, through the frank diplomacy of Mr. W. Randolph Burgess, deputy governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Several important results are being achieved by American financiers at the meeting here. First, at a succession of informal conferences yesterday and today, Mr. Burgess gave full assurances that President Hoover's national credit corporation does not mean inflation of American credit but establishment in the United States of "Lombard bank" methods, which long have been customary on the continent. Thus American banks can now advance credit on bonds and securities which Europeans would have

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HOOVER LAUDS POLICEMEN FOR 'UNENDING TASK'

Chiefs in Conference Are Told Job Is Marked by Courage

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The "unending task" of the policeman is done, on the whole, with diligence and courage, President Hoover declared in a radio salutation to the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at St. Petersburg, Fla., today. He deserves the support of all law-abiding elements in his unending war on crime, the President said.

"In the United States," Mr. Hoover declared, "a major responsibility rests upon the shoulders of our chiefs of police. Ours is a form of government where the task and responsibility of maintenance of organized society through its never-ending battle against crime rests upon each local community. The chiefs of police occupy a position of high command in that service. In not a few of our communities the police have been subject to criticism. That criticism arises from the exception and not the rule in police conduct.

"Moreover, there is a sentimentalism in some people which makes popular heroes out of criminals which needs replacement by a sentimentalism that makes a popular hero of the policeman for the courage and devotion he shows in protection of our citizens.

"Instead of the glorification of cowardly gangsters, we need the glorification of policemen who do their duty and give their lives in public protection.

"The police perform an unending task, not alone in the mothering of the children on our streets and in the good-humored dissolution of traffic jams, but in this incessant war against criminals.

"If the police had the vigilant, universal backing of public opinion in their communities, if they had the implacable support of the prosecuting authorities and the courts, if our criminal laws in their endeavor to protect the innocent did not furnish loopholes through which irresponsible, yet clever, criminal lawyers daily find devices of escape for the guilty, I am convinced that our police would stamp out the excessive crime and remove the world-wide disrepute which has disgraced some of our great cities."

CONTACT URGED AMONG NATIONS BY LORD MAYOR

Manchester Canal Opens New Trade Outlook, Visitor Says

To look for points of agreement among individuals and nations is to understand them and thereby advance international amity, Mr. George P. Titt, Lord Mayor of Manchester, England, is telling New England on his visit here.

"Most of our misunderstandings arise from keeping too far apart," the Lord Mayor says. "We do not try to find out how much we agree. If we would look more for the ways in which peoples are alike, regardless of nationality, the points of disagreement would seem trivial."

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress today reviewed the annual Boston police parade and were entertained at luncheon by Mayor James M. Curley.

Here as a good-will ambassador, Lord Mayor Titt said at a dinner Saturday night that not only invention and international conferences, but reciprocal trading enterprise as well, tend to develop better understanding. British trade, he said, is not "played out," but will rise again with improved conditions.

"We are not idly waiting for conditions to improve," he continued. "Manchester, with its trade outlet improved by a deep water ship canal 35 miles in length, will be ready to offer trading advantages to the world."

Mrs. Alice MacLennan Titt, Lady Mayoress, a smiling, trim little woman in blue, said when called upon at the banquet that this country moves rather too quickly for her.

"We, too, have gotten into the way of rushing since our arrival," she confessed.

The Lady Mayoress told of work being done to improve labor conditions for English women. As a girl in her teens she began social work in the movement, which has resulted in the virtual abolition of "sweat-shop" methods of manufacture.

"The American woman has had better working conditions, and pay than her British sister," she said, "but much has been done in England to allay misery caused by early and less human industrial methods."

Mayor Curley, reviewing the economic condition of the country since the World War, spoke emphatically for disarmament as a means of allaying depression. He pointed out that only 14 cents of every American tax dollar goes to constructive enterprises such as schools, public works, and administration, whereas 86 per cent is consumed by war debts and armament budgets.

Other speakers were Senator Hants Logan of Amherst, N. S., and Mr. G. B. Beak, British Consul of Boston.

MOTORCAR RATIO GAINS IN BOSTON

One automobile for every 5.3 persons in the old Metropolitan Boston district of 43 cities and towns was reported during 1930, according to the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In 1925, the ratio was one car to every 6.7 persons. There were 369,000 automobiles in 1930 in this section, a gain of 35 per cent since 1925.

The town of Dover had the largest ratio, one to 2.6 and Chelsea had the smallest, 10.6, according to the bureau.

Trees in Turkey Form Washington Memorial

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Three black walnut trees in Istanbul, Turkey, now are growing to the glory of George Washington.

Certified record of their planting was sent by Ambassador Joseph C. Grew to the American Tree Association.

Among 3,000,000 bicentennial tree plantings to Washington's memory, the three trees in Turkey went down as the first to be planted by a representative of the United States on foreign soil.

World Spends Less for Necessities Than It Did at Peak, Two Years Ago

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Foreign prices in food and other commodities had reached new low levels in August in their slump from 1929 high records, a study made by the Department of Commerce shows.

Since 1929, wholesale prices have fallen from 36 per cent to 38 per cent in the Netherlands, British India and Japan; from one-quarter to one-third in Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Denmark, Poland, Latvia and Egypt, and from one-fifth to one-fourth in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Chile, according to the department's statistics.

Declines of about 18½ per cent occurred in wholesale prices in Norway and Austria from the 1929 high to August, 1931. In 13 of the 17 foreign countries studied declines in prices during the past year exceed 10 per cent.

All types of food, the world over, were considerably cheaper in August than in 1929. In no instance was the drop in price less than 10 per cent and prices of the majority of the groups of foods declined more than 30 per cent. Price rises of some types of food occurred in several countries from July to August, 1931, but in few cases did these advances exceed 1 per cent.

Compared with the 1929 high, prices of all non-food groups have declined except the group of cement, brick and glass in France which has advanced 11½ per cent and that of coal in Poland, the price of which is now the same as in 1929. Thirty-seven per cent of the group price indexes of non-foods have declined in excess of 3 per cent.

The greatest drops have been in prices of rubber in France and raw cotton in Egypt, about 73 per cent. Other products showing large declines are French textiles, German metals and textiles, oil, jute and its products, raw cotton, and hides and skins in British India, textiles in Latvia and petroleum in Egypt, prices of which have been more than halved since 1929.

Products, the prices of which have declined from 40 to 50 per cent since 1929 include nonferrous metals and their products in Canada, cotton in the United Kingdom, hides and skins in France, textiles in Italy, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Prices of about 58 per cent of the non-food groups declined more than 20 per cent from 1929 to August, 1931.

BRAZIL TO CONTINUE GOOD-WILL AIR TOUR

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 12 (By U. P.)—The good-will flight through Latin America of the plane Duque de Caixas will be carried to a conclusion, the War Department announced Saturday, revoking previous orders that the plane, now at Arica, Chile, with a broken fuel line, be shipped back to Rio de Janeiro.

GRANDI'S VISIT LINKED TO ISSUE OF DISARMAMENT

Italian Foreign Minister Accepts Invitation of Secretary Stimson

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The visit of the French Premier, M. Pierre Laval, is to be followed a month later by a visit from Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, bringing President Hoover into the most intimate personal contact with the men whose support will be vital in the February disarmament conference.

The State Department announced that Signor Grandi would sail from Naples for New York on Nov. 7 and spend 10 days in the United States, leaving Nov. 27. The most far-reaching significance is attached here to the series of conferences which are linked by way of the question of disarmament with most of the major issues confronting the world, including war debts and reparations.

The State Department in a formal announcement explained that Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, first proposed the trip to the Italian statesman when he was in Italy last summer. The department also explained that President Hoover would have been pleased to receive the Italian Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, but was aware that he could not come to the United States at this time.

Closer Coöperation Shown

The present return visit, coupled with that of M. Laval, carries to a further development the avowed policy of the Administration to keep in as close personal contact as possible with European leaders. It is considered as signifying the closer coöperation which the United States is now giving to world affairs.

The fact is not lost sight of also that recent international financial developments have shown that no modern nation can live in isolation. Announcement of the Grandi visit coincided furthermore with the State Department's note to the League of Nations, pledging the United States in the field of Manchuria to full coöperation with the international family of nations.

The visit of Signor Grandi may not be the last by a foreign minister before the momentous February arms conference of the League of Nations. It is possible that some time during the intervening period representatives of the British and German governments may come to the United States and it is even thought possible the heads of those governments may make the trip.

The Administration is hopeful that out of these conferences will come a more intimate understanding of the acute problems of international economics and that real progress toward a further reduction of armaments will follow.

Proposed Naval Holiday

It is recalled that Italy has already proposed a naval building holiday beginning at the earliest possible date and extending through the disarmament conference. The Administration favors the idea and the belief exists here that Signor Grandi, who made the original proposal, was supported from the outset by the United States.

Senator Claude A. Swanson (D.), of Virginia, ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, would go even further and establish a five-year holiday. The proposal comes also from Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, chairman of the committee.

On the other hand, the Navy League of the United States issued a statement today calling attention to the Republican platform of 1928 upon which the President ran and was elected, which pledged the party "to round out and maintain the navy." Apparently the Navy League feels that Mr. Hoover's economy program is a departure from this party platform.

Following is the text of the State Department's official statement on Signor Grandi's visit:

"Following a hope expressed to Signor Grandi by the Secretary of State when he was in Italy last summer, the Secretary has extended an invitation to Signor Grandi to visit the United States and has been informed that Signor Grandi proposes to sail from Naples for New York on Nov. 7. He plans to spend 10 days in the United States, departing for Italy on Nov. 27.

"The President would have been pleased to have received the head of

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Danes Buy Gold Bars When Exchange Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

DISTURBED by the closing of the stock exchange and the fall in value of the English pound, a number of persons who could produce the necessary 28,000 crowns, about $7460, bought at the banks and carried away with them bars of gold weighing 20 Danish pounds each.

This has revived agitation for a basis of exchange which cannot be taken from the country—as land, for example.

Road Safety Lags Behind Factory Plan

National Council Discusses Individual Discipline at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—A significant contrast—on the one hand a bright picture of increasing safety in industrial plants, among children, even on the highway so far as truck, taxicab and bus drivers are concerned, but on the other hand a dark one showing a sharp decline in safety due to the individual, unregulated motorist—was put before the twentieth annual Safety Congress here today.

What can be done to teach the ordinary man at the wheel that "personal liberty" can be criminal when it infringes the rights of others on the highway? The question was answered when representatives of some 5500 industrial plants which comprise the National Safety Council opened their convention.

"The industrial safety movement in our factories is one of the finest examples of coöperation we have ever known," Mr. C. W. Bergquist, president of the National Safety Council, told the opening session. "European industrialists marvel at it. But unfortunately we too often leave coöperation at the plant gate, and our individualism once more

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Soviet Transport System Attacked As 'Inadequate'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 12—The Soviet transport system is described as inadequate and unsatisfactory in a rebuke administered to the Transport Commissar, Mr. M. Rukhimovitch, by Mr. Joseph Stalin and Mr. M. V. Molotoff on behalf of the Party Government.

On the basis of a report by Mr. Rukhimovitch they point out that July and August showed deterioration compared with June, and demand an immediate change in administration of the commissariat.

In connection with this statement, the former Commissar of Inspection, Mr. A. A. Andreeff, was supplanted some days ago and numerous changes in personnel occurred in the commissariat of transport itself.

It is an unusual procedure in the Soviet Union to motivate publicly the dismissal or appointment of high officials, so that publication of the strong rebuke to Mr. Rukhimovitch seems calculated to emphasize the seriousness of the transport situation and the necessity of prompt and thoroughgoing remedial measures.

The organ of transport commissariat summarizes these as the main defects in the functioning of railroads: "The loading of industrial freights fell sharply, building material for the equipment of industrial plants began to accumulate at stations, and labor discipline fell. About 30,000 carloads of coal lying on the surface at Donetz cannot be moved for lack of cars. Thousands of carloads of grain lie at stations under the open sky, threatened with spoiling by air and rain."

Recommended remedies include the wider application to transport of differential wages, enforced personal responsibility of railroad workers for functions intrusted to them, improvement of their living conditions and reform of the bureaucratic structure of the transport commissariat.

Lindberghs' Residence in New Jersey Faces One of Nation's Busiest Air Lanes

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12 (AP)—When Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh return to New Jersey from their abandoned world flight, they will find their new home on Sourland Mountain ready for occupancy.

With the exterior completed, workmen are now making their final touches to the interior and expect to have the 10-room Tudor stone house in order within three weeks.

Whatever the contents of the large, white buildings, which from some directions can be seen for miles, only the workmen and a few intimates can tell—and they won't. Outside the door stands a sign informing those who have driven over the steep, narrow and rocky road that leads to the 550-acre estate, that no visitors are allowed inside.

All day and night the new home is guarded by watchmen, who are polite to visitors but rarely give direct answers to questions.

The "front yard," in which is located Colonel Lindbergh's private landing field, is crisscrossed with vestiges of old stone fences, placed there by farmers over a period of two centuries.

Narrow, shady lanes, walled in by rows of sapling maples and underbrush, are found along the stone fences.

The outline of the building describes a rectangle about 70 feet long by 40 wide, with the longest sides at the front and back. The terrace, floored with large, flat-surfaced rocks, irregularly placed, extends the full length of the front. Five sets of French doors, evenly spaced, connect it with the interior.

From that terrace, Mrs. Lindbergh will be able to see her husband long before his arrival as he flies home from his New York office.

The Lindberghs chose this home site from the sky soon after their marriage. It is situated too high for fogs and faces one of the busiest air lanes in the world, between Newark and Camden. In the distance, beacons of two airports flash at night.

U. S. URGES LEAGUE TO USE POWER

Promises Independent Support in Exerting Pressure in Far East

JAPAN RESISTANT TO INTERFERENCE

Affairs Grow Tense on Eve of Emergency Council Meeting on Which Peace Is Pinned

America's action in notifying Geneva that it will back the League in whatever action it decides to take toward settling the crisis in Manchuria has brought a new element of the greatest importance into the Far Eastern situation.

The note, coming immediately after a virtual ultimatum from Japan to China, last week, and a similar virtual ultimatum in reply from China yesterday, is expected to strengthen the hands of the League Council, which meets tomorrow in emergency session on the situation.

Japan has sent a note to Señor Alejandro Lerroux, president of the League Council, assuring him of its peaceful intentions.

Meanwhile, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has announced in Nanking that if the League fails to obtain a just settlement of the controversy, China will resort to war.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—A note, putting the United States more closely in accord with the League of Nations than at any other time, has been sent to Geneva in connection with the Manchurian crisis by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

The Administration publicly and solemnly puts itself directly behind the League of Nations in a matter of far-reaching international importance, involving the pacific settlement of the Sino-Japanese controversy in the Far East. The note outside of its direct importance in the Manchurian crisis is taken to mean that, though not a member of the League, it is prepared to support it to the limit in its handling of the Manchurian crisis, and the gulf which has yawned between Washington and Geneva in past years has, unofficially at any rate, been bridged.

The full text of the note follows:

"On Oct. 9, 1931, the Secretary of State sent to the American consulate at Geneva for communication to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, a message as follows:

"'I believe that our coöperation in the future handling of this difficult matter should proceed along the course which has been followed ever since the first outbreak of the trouble fortunately found the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations in session. The Council has deliberated long and earnestly on this matter and the Covenant of the League of Nations provides permanent and already tested machinery for handling such issues as between states members of the League.

"'Both the Chinese and Japanese have presented and argued their cases before the Council, and the world has been informed through published accounts with regard to the proceedings there.

"'The Council has formulated conclusions and outlined a course of action to be followed by the disputants; and as the said disputants have made commitments to the Council, it is most desirable that the League in no way relax its vigilance and in no way fail to assert all the pressure and authority within its competence toward regulating the action of China and Japan in the premises.

"'On its part the American Government, acting independently through its diplomatic representatives, will endeavor to reinforce what the League does, and will make clear that it has a keen interest in the matter and is not oblivious to the obligations which the disputants have assumed to their fellow signatories in the Pact of Paris as well as in the nine-power pact, should a time arise when it would seem advisable to bring forward those obligations. By this course we avoid any danger of embarrassing the League in the course to which it is now committed.'"

Japan Gives Evidence Of Intent to Resist Pressure From Outside

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 12—The Japanese Government has published the text of its reply to the communication of Señor Alejandro Lerroux, President of the League Council, reassuring the League of Japan's peaceful intentions and reiterating its previous declarations. The atmosphere is apprehensive as the meeting of the League Council approaches, a section of opinion believing that the action by the League and Washington might inflame public opinion here to a dangerous extent.

Observers are mystified over the Government's delay in publishing its declaration outlining Japan's minimum demands, which are considered necessary to confine the situation to fundamentals. It is believed that the longer the present note writing continues, the greater the danger of eventual hostilities involving outside powers.

American opinion here generally favors a hands-off policy on the part of Washington, seeing the possibilities of Japanese-American relations

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AMERICAS HOPE TO GET BANKING HELP IN NORTH

Seek to Arrange Rediscount System With Federal Reserve Board

By HOWLAND COX
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — Delegates to the Fourth Pan-American Commercial Conference are interested that at a coming conference of Latin-American bank officials at Lima, attempts will be made to reach an agreement with the Washington Federal Reserve Board for a rediscount system open to the Central Banks of South America.

While officials of the Washington Government declare that the Reserve Board has made no plan toward such an agreement there was a feeling at the closing session of the conference today that the time is not far distant when the United States will devise a system of credits workable among its southern neighbors.

Credit and the question of security were two of the most important matters discussed during the conference. Only a few days ago President Hoover warned the delegates that no nation as a government should borrow and no government lend, and nations should discourage citizens from borrowing, unless the money borrowed was to be devoted to productive causes. Other speakers warned of the fallacy of securing funds on bonds improperly protected, and emphasized the necessity of maintaining unimpaired credit if further loans were to be obtained. And so it is that delegates have given particular attention to the Peruvian dispatch.

Mr. H. P. Willis of Columbia University recently speaking before the delegates explained the accepted course for the flotation of foreign bond issues.

"An investment banking house having been requested to consider a loan in favor of a South American government, which," he said, "desires to improve its railway system, sends to that country a representative who first demands that a so-called sound banking system shall be installed there.

"Accordingly a new law is adopted providing for the erection of something remotely resembling the Federal Reserve System of the United States, but without much consideration of the adaptability of such a system to the needs of the particular nation. Thereupon, the investment house issues prospectuses and offers bonds to investors. The bonds usually bear a high rate of interest and are accompanied by the statement that the borrower is now in a sound banking condition, and has adequate revenues to carry the interest and amortization of the new bonds.

"The bonds are sold so far as possible and the investor is left to take care of himself. In a few cases some more continuous supervision or inspection of conditions has been required, but on the whole such aid has been the exception. Consequently, out of this situation have grown the numerous defaults of recent years."

MEXICO COMMENDS AID TO ITS NATIONALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles County's efforts in repatriating 3500 Mexican citizens who had become destitute and needy have received the commendation of the Mexican Government, said Señor Rafael De La Colina, Mexican Consul here, in a letter to the board of supervisors:

"Allow me to express in behalf of my Government our sincere appreciation for the work your welfare department has been doing among our countrymen in helping them return to Mexico."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; probably light frosts in exposed places tonight; not much change in temperature; decreasing west winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler with heavy frosts tonight; rising temperature Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Tuesday; heavy frosts tonight; slightly cooler in the south portion tonight; warmer Tuesday.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; heavy frosts tonight; rising temperature Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; light frosts in the interior tonight; rising temperature in the interior Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds over the north portion and fresh northerly winds over south portion, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers at beginning of week and rains about Thursday; colder Tuesday; warmer Wednesday and Thursday, and colder Friday and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	70	Montreal	42	56
Bismarck	40	56	Nantucket	48	66
Boston	43	71	New Orleans	76	88
Buffalo	42	64	New York	40	70
Calgary	42	..	Norfolk, Va.	64	74
Charleston	66	76	North Platte	44	56
Chicago	48	64	Philadelphia	48	72
Cincinnati	46	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	80
Denver	40	50	Pittsburgh	40	68
Eastport, Me.	42	58	Portland, Me.	44	66
Hatteras	72	74	Raleigh	64	78
Helena, Mont.	30	56	St. Louis	52	68
Honolulu, T.H.		86	St. Paul	40	56
7 p.m. Oct. 11	80		Salt Lake City	44	56
Huron, S. D.	42	58	San Francisco	52	60
Jacksonville	66	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	42	62
Kansas City	50	56	Seattle	48	66
Key West	80	85	Tampa	70	86
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	50	76
Memphis	70	90	Wichita, Kan.	56	58
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	48	58

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 12. B—Maximum Oct. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:52 p. m., Tuesday 12:09 p. m.
Height of tides 11.1 feet 11.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:38 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Hotel Statler: Dinner dance, Herald-Traveler Corporation, Georgian Room.

Mechanics Building: Boston Food Fair and Home Appliance Exposition, until 10, through Oct. 17.

Theaters

Colonial—"Iolanthe," 8:15.
Tremont—Stratford Festival Company in "A Winter's Tale," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"The White Devil" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Woman's Club, address, "Womanhood in the Work of the World," by the Rev. William L. Stidger, Highland Hall, 2:30.

Mechanics Building: Food Fair and Home Appliance Exposition, 1 to 10 p. m., through Oct. 17.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Professional Women's Club, ballroom and foyer.

Boston Advertising Club: Luncheon, address by Charles F. Adams, treasurer, First National Stores, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Christian Symbolism, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 10 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox: nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University—English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including such artists as Edward Dayes, Paul Munn, John Cozens, Gerten, Twiner, Gotman, Varley, Payne, De Wint, Prout, Cox and John Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, showing the work of such artists as John Marin, Maurice Prandergast, Charles Hopkinson, John Hopper, Preston Dickinson and others. Prints and engravings by such fifteenth and sixteenth century European masters as Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Martin Schongauer, Israel van Meckenem, Lucas van Leyden, Marcantonio Raimondi, Altdorfer and the Caracci. The exhibit presents a survey of the general development and quality of these periods. Through October.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Mexican exhibit of individual gourds, of Aztec pottery, basketry, decorated gourds, tiles, leatherwork, marble ornaments, spoons. Also individual figurines, miniature sombreros, beads, toys, household utensils.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Wood carvings, modeling and drawings by the Turris Studio of Cambridge. Through Oct. 19.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Copy of a large woven early nineteenth century table cloth and a napkin. By Mrs. Grace Corbett Reed. Through Oct. 17.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Oct. 19.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Paintings and prints.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Original drawings and paintings of birds by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Through month of October.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Prints.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Durer and Rembrandt to the present day. Through month of October.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Recent paintings of Brittany by W. L. Stevens. Pencil drawings of New Hampshire by John Pratt Whitman.

HUNDRED YEARS' WORK HONORED AT WESLEYAN

Nearly 3000 Share in College Observance—Degrees Are Conferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 12—A century of progress in the field of higher education was celebrated here today by Wesleyan University with formal ceremonies in which students, faculty and many distinguished guests took part. Nearly 3000 persons thronged the campus at the concluding event in the three-day centennial observances.

Addresses by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Mr. Frederick M. Davenport of Clinton, N. Y., Wesleyan alumnus, and conferring of six honorary degrees were outstanding events of the day. Fifteen college presidents were among the guests.

Honorary degrees of Doctor of Law were conferred upon Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada; Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board, General Electric Company, and Dr. Lowell. Mr. Robert Frost, New England poet, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters; Dr. Wellem de Sitter, professor of astronomy, University of Leyden, Holland, Doctor of Science, and Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Doctor of Divinity.

The exercises were conducted by Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan. Governor Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut welcomed Wesleyan's visitors with a brief address. The celebration was concluded this afternoon with a luncheon in the Alumni Athletic Building, which was used for the first time following its formal presentation Saturday evening.

Short addresses were given by the recipients of the honorary degrees as well as by Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, and Mr. George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. George W. Davison '92, president of the board of trustees of Wesleyan, presided at the luncheon.

Dr. Lowell spoke on "the New England College," which, he said, stands for "general education" or "cultural, in contrast with vocational, training." In distinguishing between the two influences Professor Lowell said in part: "The difference is hard to define because it is not clear cut. The two things are not mutually exclusive; they overlap, and yet the divergence is perceptible. The difference is one of degree, based upon the mode of approaching the subject, whether as an art to be practiced or an intellectual region to be explored.

"The former is the professional, the latter the scholarly approach. Let us not assume that either is more important than the other. Both are essential. The object of general education is resourcefulness, the development of the mental powers so that they can be used with the greatest effect in one direction. Both are of the highest importance.

"Unless a man has mastered some subject thoroughly, he has not learned to know the difference between profound and superficial knowledge, either in himself or in others. General or cultural is the most difficult form of education because all higher learning is essentially a process of self-education, and depends on the active desire of the student to obtain it."

In commenting upon college students' desire for competition which manifests itself in athletic programs, he declared that "it is noteworthy that the development of intercollegiate athletics is contemporaneous with the downfall of the fixed curriculum. Some people have thought that scholarship might be helped by abolishing these athletic contests, but although these are no doubt now excessive, it is futile to attempt to encourage one good form of activity by suppressing another."

GARDEN WORK STARTS AT IRON MOUNTAIN

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company is sponsoring an extensive gardening program here and several hundred acres have been plowed up for planting next spring.

Officials said there was no general "no garden, no job" order, as Mr. W. J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company explained to the Baraga County (Michigan) Grange, but that Henry Ford was striving in every way to interest his workers in gardening.

GOODYEAR COMPANY BUILDING NEW BLIMP

AKRON, O., Oct. 12 (AP)—Announcement that a blimp with 112,000 cubic feet gas capacity is under construction here was made today by Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation.

The ship, to be named the Reliance, differs from other blimps built here in that the control cabin is constructed of tubular steel instead of duraluminum.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Norman L. Morgan, Toronto, Canada.
Kathleen M. Morgan, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Frances Lester Wilson, Springfield, Mass.
W. V. Sibert, Battle Creek, Mich.
J. C. Sibert, Sioux City, Iowa.
Mrs. Jennie H. Macdonald, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Hattie C. Dreyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Howard S. Patterson, New York City.
Howard S. Patterson, New York City.
Mrs. Mary Bowen, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Phoebe K. Gibson, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Emma P. Schmidt, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Erna M. Bluehdorn, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Herbert Bittman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Herbert Bittman and Family, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. J. A. Knowles, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. H. L. Flesher, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Harry L. Flesher, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Wallace Magill, New York, N. Y.
Wallace R. Magill, New York, N. Y.
Frances J. Mayberry, Detroit, Mich.
Margaret Anna Bowen, Washington, D. C.
Sam Dennis, Colombo, Ceylon.
Mrs. Edward J. Brohm, Mechanicville, N. Y.
Mrs. Frederick W. Gallien, Schenectady, N. Y.
Miss Helen Kane, Irvington, N. J.
Mrs. Walter B. Sneden, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. Mollie Clark, Portland, Maine.
E. M. Clark, Portland, Maine.
E. M. Elliot, Portland, Maine.

SUNDAY

Vivian Flamhaft, Wellesley, Mass.
Marjorie A. Braun, Wellesley, Mass.
Mary Clarkson Burdett, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Mary Richey Wilson, Sydney, Australia.
Mrs. Sadie Filiatrault, Bogota, N. J.
Miss Irma Vogt, Union City, N. J.
Pierre Filiatrault, Bogota, N. J.
C. H. Harrison, Tulsa, Okla.
Mrs. Aileen P. Harrison, Tulsa, Okla.
Evelyn S. Ball, Worcester, Mass.
Helen S. Ball, Worcester, Mass.
Warren A. Ball, Worcester, Mass.
Eleanor F. Williams, Easton, Penna.
Vernon A. Ellenberger, Nazareth, Penna.
E. A. Fisher, Dayton, Ohio.
Mrs. E. A. Fisher, Dayton, Ohio.
Juliet Fisher, Dayton, Ohio.
Helene R. Stock, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Mary Stock, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Susie A. Cole, Rockland, Mass.
Mrs. Emma A. Butler, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. George Jackson, Poland, Maine.
George Jackson, Poland, Maine.
Mrs. Lemont I. Allen, Auburn, Maine.
Lemont I. Allen, Auburn, Maine.
Mrs. Cecil Lord, Hawthorne, N. J.
Cecil Lord, Hawthorne, N. J.
C. E. Prescott, Passaic, N. J.
Mabel E. Prescott, Passaic, N. J.
Mrs. E. W. Koehler, San Francisco, Calif.
E. W. Koehler, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. P. L. Biegler, Milwaukee, Wis.
P. L. Biegler, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. George Gaalney, Detroit, Mich.
C. W. Reninger, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Matilda Kopf, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry J. Kopf, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. William Bower, Essex, Conn.
Mrs. W. A. Proceller, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Francis W. Proceller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GRANDI'S VISIT LINKED TO ISSUE OF DISARMAMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

the Italian Government, but, knowing that he could not avail himself at this time of such an invitation, the Secretary of State has expressed to the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs the pleasure it would give him if he would visit Washington.

"On Oct. 10 Mr. Alexander Kirk, the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Rome, presented the following note to his Excellency Dino Grandi, Royal Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"'Excellency: I have the honor to advise your Excellency that I have been instructed by the Secretary of State to inform you that he would be most happy if it were convenient for you to make a visit to the United States. He would be pleased to take this occasion to present you to the President of the United States, who has expressed gratification at the prospect of seeing you. Both the President and the Secretary of State feel that such an opportunity for personal acquaintance and discussion would be of the greatest value.

"'I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.'"

Signor Grandi's Acceptance

Following is a translation of Signor Grandi's acceptance of the invitation:

Oct. 10, 1931.

Mr. Chargé d'Affaires:

I have the honor to thank you for your kind communication of the courteous invitation of the Secretary of State for me to visit the United States. I am highly gratified at this invitation and am very happy to be able to accept it.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I look forward to an early opportunity of seeing Mr. Stimson and of exchanging ideas with him. I recall with the deepest satisfaction our meeting in Rome and in London, and to this satisfaction today is added the very great pleasure of being able to visit the United States.

The head of government attributes the greatest value to the visit which I shall have the honor of paying to President Hoover and to Mr. Stimson.

I shall be particularly obliged to you if you will kindly convey to the Secretary of State my warmest and most cordial thanks.

Accept, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, the expression of my high consideration.

EXTENSION COURSES BEGIN IN BOSTON

Salesmanship, music appreciation and education are among the courses opening this week under the auspices of the division of university extension, State Department of Education.

Mr. Wendell H. Berry, branch manager of the National Shawmut Bank, will be the instructor in the salesmanship course opening Wednesday at 6 p. m., in the State House. The music appreciation class will be held in the Boston Public Library, Tuesday, at 7 p. m., under the direction of Mr. Alfred H. Meyer, of the Boston University school of music. "Problems and Procedures in Adult Alien Education," given by Miss Mary L. Guyton, State Supervisor of Alien Education, will open in the Boston Teachers College Friday at 7:30 p. m.

Bossy Still Boss Of Barnyard Gang And of Dairyland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12—Her sleekly groomed Highness of Dairyland, the milch cow, still reigns, but not without considerable competition, barnyard and otherwise, at the silver anniversary National Dairy Show being held this week in the St. Louis Arena.

She is sharing the public's interest with horse and poultry shows, industrial exhibits, a women's exposition, a little theater, performances by children, a cooking school and various other activities. In all there are 1300 cattle from the best dairy herds in the United States and Canada in the exhibition stalls—$1,500,000 worth at a conservative calculation, according to Mr. S. H. Anderson, executive secretary.

A feature of the women's exposition is a display of fine basketry, soft-textured weaving and hooked rugs from the Pi Beta Phi settlement school at Gatlinburg, Tenn., all of the more than 500 articles made by hand in homes in the Great Smoky Mountains in eastern Tennessee.

Founded by the national organization of this college sorority in 1919, the school at Gatlinburg was established in the mountain district of Tennessee in order to foster initiative and self-dependence among its people.

The show opened with a "carnival of nations" by foreign societies of St. Louis and a concert by the St. Louis Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association under the direction of Mr. Max Steindel, solo 'cellist of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, and a chorus of 110 Negro singers.

NEW YORK BANK EARNINGS

A compilation of statements of 13 large New York City banks, which hold the bulk of bank deposits in New York, indicate that bank earnings were maintained at or above dividend payments in the worst quarterly earnings period in many years. The compilation showed for the 13 banks earnings for the period June 30 to the end of September of $32,433,844, and dividends paid in the period of $28,761,756.

Amherst Author Of Book 'Ramona' To Be Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 12—The centennial of the birth of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, author of "Ramona," will be observed here this week. She was born here Oct. 18, 1831, the daughter of Nathan W. Fiske, professor of languages at Amherst College, and was educated under her grandfather's care in a private school in New York.

Her first literary work appeared in 1865. Over the initials "H. H." she published many prose sketches and poems. In 1870 she published a volume of verse that received the praise of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Travel and juvenile books followed.

In 1880, while visiting in Boston, she attended a meeting at which three Indians described the experiences of their tribe in such terms as to awaken in her a deep interest in their cause and give a bent to her future writing. She wrote "A Century of Dishonor," which made a stir in governmental circles. She helped to prepare a report on the Mission Indians of California, but it was pigeon-holed.

Determined to be heard, she turned to fiction as a medium and wrote "Ramona." This work, published in 1884, immediately became popular. While protesting against the Federal Government's treatment of the Indians, "Ramona" won commendation through its engaging romance and its picture of the old Spanish and Indian life in southern California. It has gone through 134 printings and its sales total more than 400,000, according to the publishers, and after 47 years it is selling at the rate of 10,000 copies annually. It has been made into a motion picture three times, most recently as a "talkie."

The Amherst Junior High School and the Jones Library will cooperate in a centennial program in the high school auditorium, Oct. 15. Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian, will speak on Mrs. Jackson's books and there will be recitations and biographical readings by the pupils. During the week the library will have on exhibition in the school building a collection of manuscripts and mementos of this author, which it owns along with its collection of her publications.

BUST OF WASHINGTON TO BE GIVEN GOV. ELY

The Massachusetts campaign to celebrate the 200th anniversary of George Washington will open tomorrow night with radio exercises in the Governor's office. Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, representing the Federal George Washington Bicentennial Commission, will present a bust of Washington to Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

The chief purpose of the radio program, to be given over Station WBZ from 7:30 to 8 o'clock, is to acquaint the people of the State with the significance of the occasion. The Governor will ask every citizen to take some part in the celebration which starts Feb. 22, 1932, and ends on Thanksgiving Day.

NEW YORK DRYS SEEK TO RE-ELECT HOOVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12—Enrollment under a dry party banner as the most effective means to re-elect President Hoover is urged in an appeal sent out by the Law Preservation Party from its headquarters here last week. The circular has gone to all persons who signed the party petitions a year ago designating Dr. Robert P. Carroll of Syracuse for the gubernatorial contest.

The appeal, entitled "The Battle Ground," lists three strategic objectives to be achieved through effective dry enrollment—"to strike the most telling blows at the wets, keep the dry plank in the national Republican platform and reelect Hoover." New York dry leadership is declared the keynote to the Hoover campaign.

Menus Personally Supervised by Miss Steger



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TOLSTOY STORY—U F A FILM

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Evs. 50c-$2.50, Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50, Sat. Mat. 50c-$2
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The House of Connelly
By PAUL GREEN
Under the Auspices of the Theatre Guild
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street and 8th Avenue PEnn. 6-8100
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

CAROL SAX Presents
The GUEST ROOM
THE NEW COMEDY SENSATION
with HELEN LOWELL
BILTMORE THEA., 47 St., W. of B'way Pop. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

44th ST. Thea. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30
JULIAN WYLIE'S PRODUCTION — THE GOOD COMPANIONS
By J. B. Priestley & Edward Knoblock
From Priestley's Novel
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U. S. URGES LEAGUE TO USE POWER

(Continued from Page 1)

being considerably endangered if the tendency indicated in Mr. Stimson's note to the League be carried farther. It is unanimously believed that Japan intends to resist outside pressure to the utmost.

The American Chargé d'Affaires yesterday transmitted to Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, the American viewpoint on the Manchurian situation which, in many points, is identical with the Washington note to the League. It is understood that the Embassy also informed Mr. Stimson that Japan would strongly resent anything resembling American or League intervention, insisting on direct settlement between China and Japan.

It is indicated that Chinese diplomacy now is to maneuver Washington and Geneva into a position where they will be forced to give at least passive support to China in the event of hostilities.

The Government states bluntly that Japan will not be intimidated and is prepared to defy both Washington and Geneva if necessary. Japan feels that an early settlement is impossible so long as Washington and Geneva continue to encourage Chinese hopes.

The Government today published the text of Japan's note to the League and also of the so-called Chinese ultimatum delivered to Baron Shidehara yesterday. Japan's reply to the ultimatum will be brief, merely reiterating previous declarations that Japan is ready to negotiate immediately with any responsible Chinese representatives. Publication of Japan's new general declaration detailing its minimum demands for a settlement will be delayed until after the League Council meets.

The Chinese Minister, Mr. Chiang Tso-pin, yesterday morning delivered to Baron Shidehara the text of a new Chinese note, demanding immediate evacuation of the occupied districts and restitution of Chinese authority throughout Manchuria. While the tone of the note is very strong, Mr. Chiang said it was not considered an ultimatum, despite the fact that it sets a time limit. He is hopeful that Japan will be able to accept it, thus enabling a peaceful solution. Following receipt of the note Baron Shidehara conferred with the Premier, Baron Wakatsuki.

The Government considers "foolish" the Geneva reports saying that the League feels that if it is unable to settle the controvery, the outlook for a general disarmament conference will be hopeless. The spokesman declared: "The Sino-Japanese controvery has nothing to do with the League's disarmament efforts."

The Government is silent regarding China's request to Washington for the appointment of American observers to act as advisors at Chinese headquarters in Manchuria during the period of withdrawal of the Japanese troops. It is known, however, that Baron Shidehara hopes the request will not be granted, since the Japanese press is sure to interpret it as "American intervention" despite Rengo's daily Washington dispatches declaring that Washington is preparing to muster world opinion to force a settlement. It is believed here that Mr. Stimson will not act hastily, since Mr. Katsuji Debuchi has reassured him of Japan's peaceful intentions.

Chiang Threatens War Unless League Forces Settlement by Japan

NANKING, Oct. 12 (AP)—Mr. Chiang Kai-shek, President of China, in an address today asserted that if the Council of the League of Nations, convening in urgent session at Geneva tomorrow failed to obtain a "just settlement" of the Sino-Japanese controversy, "China will resort to war."

"I hereby declare," said the President, "that the National Government's patience has been tested to the last degree. China respects the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact, but if the League and Kellogg signatories fail to fulfill their solemnly undertaken obligations, China will not hesitate to make the supreme sacrifice—bankrupt the country for half a century and go to war to uphold the sanctity of international agreements and safeguard the peace of the world."

Mr. Chiang said, however, the Nanking Government hoped that the League Council would take effective measures to settle the Sino-Japanese trouble, thus preventing almost inevitable war.

He said China also trusted that the League would "properly punish" Japan on the ground that the latter had refused to abide by the League's decisions and occupied Chinese territory without justification.

The President, who also is commander-in-chief of the Chinese army and navy, said his country had appealed to the League in this emergency not as a supplicant for protection but because the League Covenant obliged its members to follow such a course. Mr. Chiang's speech, which was delivered at the Government's weekly memorial service, was interpreted as indicating Nanking officialdom was virtually marking time with respect to the controversy with Japan over the latter's occupation of southern Manchuria and was anxiously awaiting developments at Geneva.

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ROAD SAFETY LAGS BEHIND FACTORY PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

asserts itself. On the highway every man is a law unto himself. On a stretch of road you can drive 100 miles and pass thousands of motorists without seeing a motorcycle officer. Every detail which would be minutely supervised in the factory or on the railroad is left to the discretion of the individual. In most states there is no restriction on who may operate a motor vehicle."

The answer, in Mr. Bergquist's opinion, is for people to submit themselves to restrictions as they do in times of national emergency.

"The price of safety," he declared, "is a trained and disciplined population comparable to that of a well managed industrial plant, and the denial of personal liberty where it interferes with the safety and convenience of the group."

The development of public opinion demanding such a standard, Mr. Bergquist maintained, will be more effective than the ponderous machinery of legislation in influencing human behavior.

The penalty for recklessness with few exceptions is not severe enough, the safety executive declared. "I refer," he said, "to the sentence imposed by public opinion as well as that imposed by the courts. The public is reluctant to see the reckless driver, who may be prominent socially, sent to jail. Accidents tend to become a mere matter of claims and settlements with the insurance company usually softening the blow. In no other country is the person who menaces the safety of others regarded so lightly."

To meet the problem of highway safety, the resolutions committee of the congress recommended a program for the year with the following aims:

Program Outlined

"A strong drivers' license law in every state; uniform traffic laws for all states and cities; standard accident reporting systems; a broader consideration of safety in highway engineering; strict enforcement and observance of all traffic laws; fairness and courtesy on the highway; a more intensive effort to reach the individual driver; the teaching of highway safety in the schools and homes; the establishment of community safety councils in more American cities."

A message from President Hoover, greeted the congress. "The National Safety Council," the President wrote, "renders a conspicuously important service in promoting safety measures. Please present to its members gathered for the annual Safety Congress in Chicago my congratulations on their achievements. I trust that the meeting may be conducive to still greater effort to safeguard human life and property."

Elevated to Mayoralty by Liverymen of Guilds of London



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SIR MAURICE JENKS, (Right Center) WILL SUCCEED SIR PHENE NEALE. WITH THEM STAND THE SWORD AND MACE BEARERS.

NATIONS SEEK CONSERVATION OF WOODLAND

American Committeeman Notes Efforts in Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Most of the important European wood-producing countries have taken steps to balance timber cut and growth, Mr. Axel H. Oxholm, director of the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce, said on his return from a three months' investigation of European forests and forest industries.

"All of these activities," he stated, "are supported by a keen appreciation on the part of the public in regard to the value of the forests and the necessity for their maintenance. Forest fires are under control in Europe with the result that the damage is slight from this source."

In Sweden, Mr. Oxholm said, Communists, Socialists, Liberals and Conservatives are cooperating with forest owners in formulating the most progressive forestry legislation in force in any country. As a result, Swedish forests are in a better condition than at any time in the country's history, he believes.

Other countries are following Sweden's example. In Great Britain Mr. Oxholm found the most extensive forest planting scheme in the history of the world. "The British Government," he explained, "learned a lesson during the war and does not want to be faced with the necessity of complete dependence on other countries for forest products in case of an emergency."

Forest products laboratories are springing up in Great Britain, Germany and Sweden, according to Mr. Oxholm. These nations, he said, are realizing that if waste is to be avoided, wood-using practices must rest on a tested basis.

Mr. Oxholm made special studies of European lumber marketing practices and of wood construction methods. Of the latter he said, "European engineers and builders are today employing for construction purposes, certain qualities and species of wood which we in this country consider unsuitable for the purpose. This may open up entirely new fields for our forest owners and bring about important ecomomies in our construction industries."

YORKTOWN PRIZE WON BY HIGH SCHOOL BOY

YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 12 (AP)—Calhoun Barkley, high school student of Mexico, Mo., yesterday was awarded the first prize in the national essay contest sponsored by the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association and the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in connection with the sesquicentennial celebration here, Oct. 16-19.

Mr. Barkley was awarded $200 for his essay on "The Yorktown Campaign, and Its Effect on American World History." More than 50,000 essays were received at the offices of Dr. Flora Myers Gillentine, historian-general of the D. A. R., in Washington, from every state in the Union.

AKTIEN GESELLSCHAFT SCHEEL

REVEL, Estonia, Oct. 12 (AP)—The German-owned Aktien Gesellschaft Scheel, which closed its doors Thursday, reopened today after the Government had come to its assistance.

Michaelmas Day Tradition Retained In Election of London's Lord Mayor

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In accordance with Michaelmas Day tradition, the liverymen of the guilds of the city of London assembled at the Guildhall on Sept. 29 and elected a new Lord Mayor.

Alderman Sir Maurice Jenks, described as "Alderman and Haberdasher," was named to the office, succeeding Sir Phené Neale, who has just been made a baronet for his services in the mayor chair.

According to immemorial custom the ancient meeting place of the guilds was strewn with sweet herbs and the aldermen and other high officials, resplendent in their picturesque robes of office, carried nosegays of old English flowers. The ceremonies were curiously linked with former generations by the participation of Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, son of the novelist, who as "common sergeant" filled the rôle which his father has made familiar to countless readers.

Ancient Custom Retained

Liverymen are representatives of particular societies and companies of London and have the exclusive power of electing the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain and other corporate officers.

Livery companies belong to a class of institutions which at one time were universal in Europe; in most countries today, however, they have disappeared, and in England their functions have greatly changed although their organizations remain.

None can serve the office of Lord Mayor unless he be an alderman and have served as a sheriff. Sheriffs are elected by the liverymen from the ranks of liverymen; they "must have property sufficient to serve the office creditably, in all its ancient splendor and hospitality," traditions demand.

The Lord Mayor is elected by the Livery of London in Common Hall assembled. When the liverymen meet, the names of the aldermen who have not served the office as Lord Mayor are submitted in rotation by the Recorder, and a show of hands taken upon each.

When the sheriffs declare which two aldermen have the largest show of hands, these two are returned to the court of aldermen, which elects one to be the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

Good Character Essential

The one selected is generally the one next in rotation—"unless he has not paid 20s. in the pound, or there is any blot on his private character"—for it does not follow that an alderman having served the office of sheriff must necessarily become Lord Mayor; the selection rests first with the livery and afterward with the court of aldermen.

The selection being made from the nominees, the Lord Mayor and aldermen return to the livery and the Recorder declares upon whom the choice of the aldermen has fallen. The alderman selected becomes "the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor-elect," and takes rank next to the Lord Mayor, who takes him home to the Mansion House, to dine with the aldermen.

This being his first official ride in a state coach, a fee of one guinea is presented to the coachman and half a guinea to the postilion.

The election of mayor is subject to the approbation of the Crown, which is communicated by the Lord Chancellor to the Lord Mayor-elect. The Lord Mayor-elect is then sworn into office publicly on Nov. 8.

CANAL ZONE TRAFFIC SHOWS SLIGHT GAIN

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Oct. 12 (By U. P.)—Canal Zone employees were somewhat heartened by the publication of statistics on Canal transits for last month showing a definite, though slight, increase over August.

Three hundred and ninety-six vessels passed through the Canal in September, as compared to 390 for the previous month. Tolls for September were up more than $50,000 over August, and there was an increase of about 3500 in the daily average tonnage. September transits, however, were considerably under those of the same month last year.

CHILE BANS BULLFIGHTING

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 10 (AP)—Señor Marcial Mora, Minister of Interior, yesterday banned bullfighting in Chile. He gave orders to Provincial Governor Bustamante to cancel plans for bullfights as part of the Columbus Day celebration. He invoked an 1827 law to do it, declaring the statute still effective.

DRYS TO OPPOSE ANY WET MOVE ON REFERENDUM

Declare Nation Does Not Want One and Will Unite Against It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The dry organizations of the nations will make an active fight at the next session of Congress to block any form of referendum on prohibition the wets may propose, officials of the National Prohibition Board of Strategy made it known today.

Their reasons are, according to Edwin C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary, that the nation is still overwhelmingly dry and does not want a referendum and that the wets would never abide by any referendum which went against them.

"The wets have less than one-fourth of the membership of the Congress and they have not the slightest chance of inducing the other three-fourths to vote for a referendum before the 1932 elections," Mr. Dinwiddie said. "Until the wets win over two-thirds of the 535 members of Congress their demand for a referendum is both premature and presumptious.

"The wets must follow the constitutional method of electing enough members to Congress to give them a two-thirds majority before any referendum can be ordered."

To talk of a "sportsmanship deal" whereby the majority drys will join with minority wets to vote for a referendum, he termed "sheer nonsense."

If the wets' appeal were turned down in a referendum, they would "at once cry that they could win on another test and start the propaganda all over again," he continued.

"The wets would not bow to a verdict against them because the alcoholic thirst is innately lawless and unsatisfied. The thirst, however, would not have become so clamorous if it had not been exploited by wet millionaires who seek to shift the burden of taxation from themselves to the wage-earners and small salaried citizens, and by the ex-distillers and ex-brewers who hope again to make the extravagant profits they made before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted."

Leaders Reminded Of 'Human Factor'

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 12 (AP)—Necessity for considering human welfare in measures adopted for recovery from economic depression were emphasized by speakers at the industrial conference at Pudue University Saturday.

Dr. J. E. Frederick, chairman of the board of the Continental Steel & Wire Corporation, Kokomo, Ind., said: "We have forgotten the human equation and drifted too far away from fundamentals.

"It is well to go back 2000 years to the philosophy of the Galilean and to remember that prosperity depends on how we tie ourselves with our fellow man and how we coöperate with him. Call it by the old name of brotherly love, if you will."

The uncertainty of the situation was emphasized by Mr. John Moody of New York, business economist, as the first obstacle to elminate before a business comeback can start. Confidence is gone, he said.

RAILROAD GAINS NEW ROUTE

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—Mr. Patrick H. Joyce, acting president of the Chicago Great Western Railway, said Saturday night the carrier had acquired a 20 per cent interest in the Kansas City Southern Railroad. He said the purchase gave his road part of the trackage needed for a direct route from the Northwest to the Gulf of Mexico.

SCOTTISH RITE, SOUTHERN BODY, TO MEET OCT. 18

Albert Pike Memorial Service to Be a Feature of Biennial Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, will convene Oct. 18 in biennial session continuing all week, at the House of the Temple, the home of the Mother Council of the World.

The Albert Pike memorial service will be featured by an address on the life and works of the Scottish Rite student and philosopher General Pike by Mr. Louis Block, thirty-third degree, of Davenport, Iowa, youngest member in point of service of the Supreme Council. Mr. John S. Cowles, Sovereign Grand Commander, thirty-third degree, will preside.

Investitude of the rank and decoration of the Knight Commander of the Court of Honor will take place Oct. 21.

The Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masonry comprises states south of the Mason and Dixon's line and west of the Mississippi River, 33 in all. It also has jurisdiction over bodies in China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Alaska, Porto Rico, Canal Zone, and the United States Army and Navy. Known as the Mother Council of the World, it was founded at Charleston, S. C., May 31, 1801. It is estimated there are 300,000 Scottish Rite Masons in the Southern Jurisdiction and a like number in the northern Masonic jurisdiction, the See of which is at Boston, Mass.

VOICE Placement

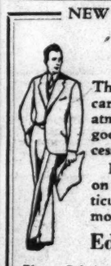


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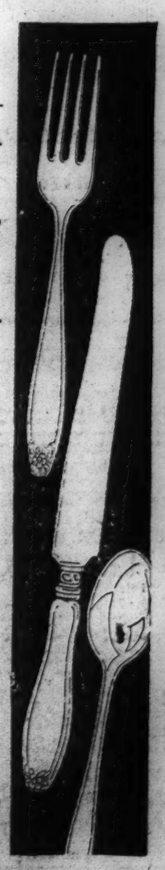
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Tea Spoons, Heavy	$14	$10.50
Dessert Spoons	$25	$18.75
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Cream Soup Spoons	$21	$15.75
Coffee Spoons	$8	$6.00
Iced Tea Spoons	$18	$13.50
Bouillon Spoons	$15	$11.25
Table Forks	$33	$24.75
Ice Cream Forks	$15	$11.25
Dessert Forks	$25	$18.75
Individual Salad Forks	$15	$11.25
Table Knives	$33	$24.75
Dessert Knives	$25	$18.75
Oyster Forks	$11 doz.	$8.25 doz.
Cream Ladles	$3	$2.25 ea.
Butter Spreaders	$14 doz.	$10.50 doz.
Butter Knife	$2	$1.50 ea.
Pie Knife	$3.25	$2.45 ea.
2-pc. Game Set	$6	$4.50 set
3-pc. Carving Set	$22.50	$16.85 set



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NEW HAMPSHIRE BANKERS ASKED TO CUT DIVIDENDS

Commissioner Cites Gains of Savings to Show State Is Sound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Oct. 12—Mr. Willard D. Rand, New Hampshire Bank Commissioner, told the annual convention of the New Hampshire Bankers Association here Saturday that he was of the firm conviction that it "would be a conservative gesture" if the savings institutions would reduce the basic rate of dividend interest as other banks have done in the past few months. He complimented the members on the increase of savings deposits during the past fiscal year, and on the enrollment of more than 3000 additional depositors.

"I feel very strongly that reduction of dividend interest at this time will react alike to the benefit of institution and depositor," the commissioner said. "I should like to see a basic rate of 3½ or 4 per cent established and maintained, with additional earnings distributed when conditions warranted it.

"There is no other investment which can be made at this time by our citizens which can compare in security and return on the money invested with our savings banks, even at the rate of 3½ per cent."

A summary of figures by Mr. Rand showed that on June 30, 1931, the total deposits in savings institutions amounted to $203,715,915.51, or a total of $2,074,952.72 more than was on deposit at the end of the fiscal year in 1930. With an increase of 3182 depositors in the past year, bringing the total depositors to 315,441, a division to depositors would give an average of $645.81 each. This percentage increase very strongly reflects the stability of the State in periods of depression, in the opinion of Mr. Rand.

Characterizing the total of nearly $9,000,000 in dividends paid to depositors in the past year by state savings banks as "an amount which should be very gratifying to you, and one which should convince your depositors of the soundness and stability of your institutions," Mr. Rand complimented the assembled bank officials on the savings bank earnings that have been maintained. These earnings were a tribute to the "thrift and responsibility" of bank patrons.

Registrar Urges Care on Truckmen

More care in truck operation, especially in backing, was urged by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in his weekly report. He also pointed out the need of keeping children from the rear of trucks.

Massachusetts motor fatalities totaled 17, or three more than last week, according to the report. Five of these were children, and five were caused by operators of trucks. Mr. Ryan stated that investigation has shown that the truck drivers were grossly negligent. He appealed to employers of truck drivers to use greater care in their selection and instruction of operators.

A total of 116 persons appeared in court on charges of operating while under the influence of liquor. License and registration suspensions or revocations numbered 1777.

Theaters

"King Henry IV"

Tremont Theater—The Stratford-upon-Avon Festival Company presents "King Henry IV" (Part I). Afternoon of Oct. 10, 1931.

The distinguishing characteristic of the Stratford-upon-Avon Players is notoriously the excellence of their ensemble. This, with their employment of unmutilated texts, their authentic costumes and effective settings and their clarity and beauty of speech, assures their audiences of satisfying Shakespearean performances. But with a comedian like Mr. Roy Byford playing Falstaff as he did Saturday afternoon, it is impossible to ignore his primacy in the cast of "King Henry IV." The blowsy face with its crown of white hair; the colossal form, the gait and the posture all contribute to the semblance of the knight. But the characterization depends more on the thinking ofthe actor as reflected in his mien, his eloquent eyes and above all the disclosive use of the voice. Compare his Falstaff with his Elbow. Aspect, style and voice are utterly different. Each impersonation is a complete study, owing nothing to the other.

The unique quality of this Falstaff should not, however, be regarded as detracting from the value of the presentation as a whole, for it was fittingly accompanied. Mr. Kenneth Wicksteed's Bardolph and Miss Ethel Harper's Dame Quickly made a suitable frame for the portrait of the knight. Mr. Randle Ayrton's King Henry fittingly betrayed meanness with kingliness, just as Mr. Eric Maxon's Prince Hal shadowed charm and courage with callous self-interest:

I know you all, and will a while uphold
The unyok'd humor of your idleness;
Yet herein will I imitate the sun,
Who doth permit the base, contagious clouds
To smother up his beauty from the world,
That when he please again to be himself
Being wanted, he may be more wonder'd at
By breaking through the foul and ugly mists
Of vapors that did seem to strangle him.

Mr. Gyles Isham's Hotspur could hardly have been more hot-headed, and Miss Fabia Drake, in Lady Percy's farewell to him, conveyed the right note of vixenish affection.

This week brings opportunity to see repetitions of most of last week's offerings, with one addition to the repertory: "Twelfth Night," on Thursday evening. L. A. S.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream"

Tremont Theater—The Stratford-Upon-Avon Festival Company presents "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Evening of Oct. 10, 1931.

For nearly three hours, during a performance which marked the close of the first week of the Stratford Players' Boston engagement, mirth had its own winsome way at the Tremont, on the stage and off. It was Puck's evening—Puck or Robin Goodfellow, that mischievous household sprite who wrought now bliss, now confusion, but seldom serious harm to human affairs, according to the half-cherished, half-relinquished superstition of the English countryside. And Puck made the most of his opportunity, inasmuch as the affections of two young couples were involved and Athens, moreover, was about to witness the nuptials of its Duke, Theseus, with Hippolyta, beauteous Queen of the Amazons. Hence it was that marvelous events took place on a summer night. Seeing how readily men could be turned and twisted to suit the fancies of his master, Oberon, King of the Fairies—all by the simple anointing of two pairs of eyelids with the charmed juice of "a little western plant"—Puck spun round in dizzy circles upon his slim black legs, grimaced and ejaculated: "Lord, what fools these mortals be!" Yet no one relished the fun more than he.

Of course, it is the most delectable buffoonery, what with the projected play to be performed before the Duke by Bottom and his rustic fellows, what with a fairy queen enamored of an ass and two lovesick couples all at cross purposes—against a lovely scene of greensward and ancient trees, accented by the flittings of fairies. It would be unpardonable, surely, to point out that the company sometimes overacted, yielding to that subtle temptation to exact the utmost of laughter from the audience; or even to assert that Dorothy Massingham alone among the women knew how to speak her lines.

As a matter of fact, Roy Byford was inimitable as the boastful and strutting Bottom; the fairy monarchs suitably fluttering and rain-bow tinted; the lovers naïve in their alternate anger and ecstasy. And for the play itself, it is compound of familiar music, radiant and altogether unaccountable. Perhaps the players need only keep themselves as much as possible out of the way, leaving the play to Shakespeare. M. W.

Branson de Cou

Symphony Hall—Sunday evening, Oct. 11, "Motoring through England and Scotland," a Branson de Cou Dream Picture.

It is a pleasure again to welcome Branson de Cou, artist in travel pictures, to Boston. A jolly traveler is he, who treads the unfrequented paths and returns to his countrymen like a dream peddler, his pack full of novel wares.

For those who have not yet availed themselves of the privilege of his unusual travel talks, let us reiterate: His pictures are masterpieces of landscape and portrait photography, beautifully composed, colored, not with 2-penny postcard exaggeration, but with the vivid effects of nature. He calls them "Dream Pictures" because he shows the gems among them in dissolving sequence accompanied by a musical selection on the Victrola or Duo-Art piano, expressive of the mood. This is more than compensation for the absence of—it is restful relief from—the ubiquitous motion picture.

Last evening's tour-without-a-Baedeker showed us necessarily some of the famous spots that all tourists write home about, but with a difference, in mental as well as camera angle. Mr. de Cou skilfully avoids the stereotype. From the Shakespeare country, through unspoiled towns and villages, whose thatched cottages and Elizabethan decorations have remained untouched by material progress; the nostalgic English countryside, in which every New Englander is sure to find a glimpse of home; to a survey of vast estates, incredibly tranquil in their stately grandeur; ancient abbeys and cathedrals; and the lacustrine sections, endeared by Scott and Wordsworth, though no lovelier than our own—every moment was of absorbing interest.

Mr. de Cou's chatty commentary is as agreeably informal as it is informative, interspersed with a humor that shuns the obvious and warms the audience to quick response. His voice carries well and he can be heard clearly down the long perspectives of Symphony Hall. He confirmed our longfelt suspicion that July and August are months of tourists and rain, and that the time to be in England is not then, or even when April's there, but May or June.

The musical program was especially well chosen, consisting of Schubert's "Hark! Hark! the Lark," Grainger's "Country Gardens," and "Colonial Song" (descriptive of the rolling downs of Devonshire); "Lento, Opus 35," from Cyril Scott; Schubert's "Litany," MacDowell's "Scotch Poem" and Debussy's "Sunken Cathedral."

An experience in travel-by-proxy that could well bear repetition. Next Sunday evening (the second "lecture" in a course of three) the subject will be "Romantic Germany."

Music

Kreisler

In Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, Fritz Kreisler opened the Boston recital season. To the helpful accompaniments of Carl Lamson, he played, from Bach, the Suite in E minor and the Sarabande and Gigue from the Partita in D minor for violin alone; Mozart's Concerto No. 3 in G major, and a group of miscellany.

A well composed program, which served to reveal to advantage the superlative qualities of the musician-virtuoso. Our admiration is commanded by the taste that can make an Adagio from Bach or Mozart so sweet without being at all sentimental, and by the aristocracy of style which the artist brings to these classical works. Nor is the result a cold utterance. Witness the close of the first movement of the concerto, projected with thrilling abandon.

The smaller items were of the usual order, drawn from Martini, Porpora, Ravel, the violinist himself as composer or arranger. One of them, however, seemed perhaps not quite the player's affair—the Habanera from Ravel's Rhapsodie Espagnole No. 2. Certainly it was not impeccably played; yet its nostalgic strains so appealed to the audience that it had to be repeated.

The audience, by the way, was large as well as warmly appreciative; but for the first time within memory Kreisler was seen playing in a Symphoy Hall which had a few vacant seats. Mechanical music? Radio? The financial situation? Perhaps Kreisler's second recital, set for Dec. 6, will bring additional evidence. L. A. S.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Yale to Enlarge Projects for Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12—The Yale Athletic Association, in order to provide funds for unemployment relief and welfare work, has voted to contribute $15,000 to the New Haven Community Chest, and to spend $100,000 for the conditioning of new playing fields on the tract of land east of the Yale Bowl, according to an announcement by Dr James Rowland Angell, president.

The gift of $15,000 is four times the amount contributed last year and consists of a general contribution of $5000, and a special gift of $10,000, made, "because of the pressing need of larger funds for relief work." The university, Dr. Angell said, would have to borrow the $100,000 to be expended for the conditioning of the new playing fields.

"By means of this additional loan, the athletic association will now be able to proceed at once with the new development work, which will call only for local labor and the services of local contractors," Dr. Angell continued.

"The work will be carried on by the association without reducing the number of men employed in the regular development and maintenance of Yale's playing fields."

In a recent statement, the university pointed out that it would spend some $24,000,000 during the present college year on building construction and maintenance.

Motion Pictures

"The White Devil"

Fine Arts Theater—"The White Devil," adapted from the short story of Leo Tolstoi, "Hadschi Murat"; with English dialogue. Singing by the Don Cossacks. A Ufa production, directed by Alexander Wolkoff. The cast:

Hadschi Murat.....Ivan Mosjoukine
Nelidowa.....Lil Dagover
Saira.....Betty Amann
Tsar.....Frita Alberty

Here we have a Russian screen play without unmitigated gloom, and from the studio of Ufa, not Tobis. Not gloom but glamour is the predominating note of this absorbing picture, the glamour of a romantic tale set amid the wild mountain country of the Caucasus—taken, to be sure, in the French Alps, but of no less dramatic grandeur. We see spectacularly skillful riding through mountain gorges and up precipitous steeps, gorgeous exotic costuming; and watch the unfolding of a story that Leo Tolstoi, if he were of this age, might be accused of writing with an eye on Hollywood, or—if it had one—its European equivalent.

"The White Devil," from an early short story based on incidents that came under his observation when an officer of the Russian army, displays a hero of movie-esque nobility, played by Ivan Mosjoukine with stern and immovable solemnity. By his impregnable courage and independence, he wins victory, honor and the "gel." A handsome man of dignified bearing, he compels riveted attention throughout. Lil Dagover, as the sweetheart, looks pretty and dances attractively, but there is something in her wide-eyed appealingness not sufficiently unlike the innocently alluring ways of other movie maidens. Betty Amann as Saira reveals more of that ineffable charm we associate with continental actresses. Fritz Alberty poses bravely as Tsar Nicolai. It seems a feat beyond histrionic strength to step, for the brief moment of a camera shot, into a rôle of historic greatness, be it villainous or good.

This is one of the first pictures to exhibit the fruits of Ufa's latest experiment in making films truly international. It is startling at first to hear types so apparently Russian speak in the familiar English tongue. They seem to speak with the precision of foreigners who have conned their lessons well. The lip formation seems to match the words. One becomes reconciled to the slight incongruity—only to be informed later that the vocal records are made separately and the voices which appear so native to their owners are not theirs. The synchronization is wonderfully worked out in this picture, and for those who like to understand all they hear, it may be a benefit. To us there is more enchantment in a tongue native to its surroundings, as we did hear it from the people and soldiery and from the fine Don Cossacks chorus who supplied the superlative singing.

The supporting film, "Hell Below Zero," is an adventure among natives, human and animal, of equatorial Africa, told by an English traveler with unaffected charm, and fascinatingly illustrated. "The Mountains of the Moon" would perhaps be a more fitting title, for a picture descriptive of this country, not in the least terrifying, on closer acquaintance, but vastly interesting. Even the Metrotone News Service this week tends to hold the spectator in his seat, showing as it does the valiant Pangburn and Herndon back from their epochal flight and Mr. Mahatma Ghandi strolling about Manchester, the cotton manufacturing city, in abbreviated linens.

It is surprising not to see every seat filled at the Fine Arts Theater, for here is to be found cinematic entertainment of a superior order, worthy of, though not to be found elsewhere in, this ex-Hub of culture. If Bostonians do not awake to their opportunities, there may one day be nothing left them but the cheap and tawdry stuff of ordinary moviedom. M. L.

LIBRARY DISPLAYS POE FIRST EDITIONS

An exhibition of first editions and autograph letters of Edgar Allen Poe has been arranged in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library in memory of the poet. Letters to the poet from the "literati" of the period are also on exhibit.

The library collection of 19 Poe autograph letters is on display, as well as a large folio volume in brown covers, with the title page: "English Notes, for extensive circulation by Quarles Quickens, Esq., Boston, Daily Mail Office, 1842," attributed to Poe. The library also possesses copies of both the New York and London first editions of "Arthur Gordon Pym" (1838), and of the first edition of "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque" (Philadelphia (1839). The earliest Poe work in possession of the library, and now in exhibition, is the poem "First of May," written in 1829. A copy of the Broadway Journal (Feb. 8, 1845) containing the first print of the "Raven" is also on display.

Stop Lights Urged For Boston Artery

Traffic signal lights which have proved their worth in Boston, after considerable trial, according to the civic bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are urged by that group for Huntington Avenue, from Riverway to Boylston Street, at Copley Square. This step is in anticipation of the completion of the new Worcester Turnpike, which is to be brought into Brookline Village.

By the end of this year, Boston will have 87 intersections controlled by traffic signal lights, the bureau reports. Of the total, 61 are in the "progressive systems" on Tremont, Washington and Charles Streets, and on Massachusetts Avenue. The others are at isolated intersections in outlying districts.

The bureau proposes a program of installation of lights for the next five years, paying for them on the as-you-go policy rather than borrowing to finance them.

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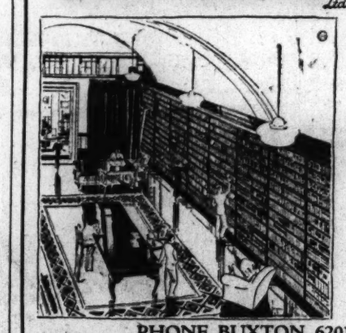
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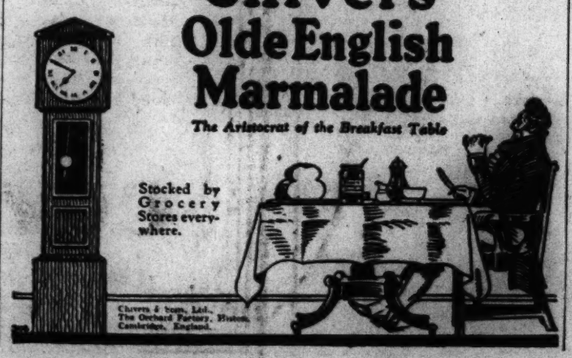
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BRITISH TEACH AGAINST DRINK ON NEW LINES

Traveling Lecturers Give Colorful Presentation of Temperance

How the crusade against liquor is carried on in Europe and America by educational means is set forth by Mr. Lehmann W. S. Hisey, international field secretary of the Scientific Education Association of California, who has just returned to the United States from a tour of investigation of the leading countries of Europe. The following article is the second of a series of five which Mr. Hisey is contributing on this subject.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — That temperance teaching is no longer a dry and colorless theme to English school children is evidenced by the enthusiastic welcome given to traveling lecturers who discourse on this subject.

Seventeen in all, these teachers, who are specially qualified for their duties by the Temperance Collegiate Association, visit the various schools each in his particular district, giving illustrated talks on alcohol and narcotics. In this manner approximately 400,000 children between the ages of 11 and 17 receive this instruction each year.

The lectures, which are quite informal, do not exceed 45 minutes in length and cover as thoroughly as possible in the time alloted at least one phase of the alcohol question. Fully 90 per cent of the students voluntarily use the subject of the lecture as the theme of their weekly composition.

Chemical Side Stressed

Although each lecturer has no less than 10 prepared subjects for his illustrated talks, the greatest stress is placed upon laboratory experiments and the chemical analysis of alcohol in relation to foods. Curiously the value of abstinence is left practically untouched, and the economic and social side of the question is omitted.

The writer had the interesting experience of listening to one of the lectures dealing with the chemical side of alcohol and he must confess that the reasoning was sound and the presentation based solely upon proven facts. Propaganda of any nature is, of course, carefully excluded.

While temperance teaching is compulsory for primary school children the central board of education leaves the manner of instruction entirely to the discrimination of the individual teacher. The basis for the teaching given the younger children is "The Hygiene of Food and Drink," a somewhat misnamed publication first issued by the British Government in 1920 and revised in 1922.

Prior to that time numerous efforts had been made to introduce into the schools a brief treatise on alcohol, but each attempt was frustrated by strong opposing interests who fought all measures interfering with the liquor business.

Name of Syllabus Altered

However, by altering the name of the syllabus to the "Hygiene of Food and Drink" the matter went unnoticed until passed, and is now one of the most useful documents ever published for school use. While this work is used almost exclusively for primary school children a copy is placed in the hands of every teacher within the English school system.

The question is often asked if temperance instruction is incidental or is it taught as a special subject. The answer may be both, as in a well-arranged school where the staff of teachers is keen the regular hygiene lessons which include alcohol are given, and countless opportunities in history, mathematics, geography, and other lessons keep the subject before the student.

The time devoted to this work depends, of course, upon the alertness of the local educational authorities and upon the coöperation of the teachers. In the secondary schools the ordinary curriculum is usually full and the teaching is limited to 38 minutes a week in boys' schools and approximately 50 minutes a week in girls' schools.

Members of the British teaching staff are, as a whole, public-spirited citizens, much interested in the welfare of the children, and are heartily in accord with temperance teaching.

Nucleus in London

In 1904 the Temperance Collegiate Association was inaugurated, an independent organization for the purpose of giving students training on subjects pertaining to alcohol. While the nucleus of this organization is in London, students in any part of the Empire may enroll for the three-year course and take the yearly examinations by sealed packet.

During the last 27 years more than 4000 students have received their certificates in this course, most of whom have become members of the teaching profession. The organization is making an effort to establish such a high standing among the teaching profession that graduated students will be preferred for posts above others because of their superior qualifications.

A very ingenious scheme of teaching young children the facts concerning alcohol and thrift has been devised by two members of an active temperance organization in London. Mounted on a motorcar trailer of special design and construction, not altogether unlike a Punch and Judy show in outward appearance, this unusual and interesting exhibit is trailed to small towns and cities throughout England.

Exhibits Compare Costs

Stopping near a prominent corner where many children pass, the exhibitors proceed to stage a very attractive show. The center half of the trailer folded out forms a large shelf upon which several exhibits are placed. The interior and back of the trailer is elevated like a modern shop window on which are many models demonstrating the articles it is possible to purchase for a corresponding amount spent on drink. One exhibit cleverly depicts the national yearly drink bill in relation to amounts spent for staple commodities, as follows:

Drink	£277,500,000
Agriculture—sold	268,200,000
Railway receipts	184,900,000
Bread	80,000,000
Education	100,460,000
National defense	110,915,000
Milk	70,000,000

A colorful poster showing Col. Charles A. Lindbergh spanning the Atlantic on sandwiches and water is also effective. While the appeal is made largely to child reasoning, many grown-ups are also attracted by the bright posters and come up to ask questions and take away the literature.

Communism in West Indies And Mexico Makes Fruitless Effort to Show an Impress

People Temperamentally Unsuited to Accept 'Red' Doctrine of Equality and Distribution of All Wealth—Politicians Also Cool

WHAT COMMUNISM IS DOING TO THE WORLD
Eleventh of fifteen articles

Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico and Jamaica

The seeds of Communism that the Soviet Government of Russia desires to sow among the Latin-American countries appear to have fallen upon rocky ground. Mexico, and the islands of the Caribbean listening to the doctrines of Lenine apparently have cast them aside.

It would appear that these seeds have failed to take root primarily because the politicians of Latin America have no love for Communism. Most Latin-Americans are as yet incapable of understanding what Sovietism means and are unfitted to delve deeply into the subject even if they so desired.

And, finally, Communism as it pertains to the distribution of land has been in force many years among the Indians, especially those of Mexico where the title to farms is registered in the name of the community where the Indians live and from which community it cannot pass.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico, close to the United States, is, perhaps, the key nation to the Latin-American republics. If any country in the Western Hemisphere should bring about strong concerted efforts from Russia it should be Mexico, rich in agriculture, oil, mines and forests. But, if reports may be believed, Sovietism has failed disastrously.

"Communism looks alarming red to the solid American," says an observer. "But the red and black flag often draped across the doors of factories where workers have struck is merely a form utilized to express a new-found freedom. Invariably, above the banner is the flag of Mexico."

Latent traces of communistic spirit in Mexico have long been vociferous, it is pointed out. But they have been impotent and unproductive. Nearly a quarter of a century ago the Flores Magon brothers, calling themselves Left Wing Socialists, but who preached entire Communism, found many followers who defied the progressive policy of President Diaz and organized, furtively and covertly as circumstances dictated, communistic centers in various sections of the country.

The propaganda of the Flores Magon brothers was directed principally on the American side of the border, whither they had fled. Finally their movement culminated in an armed invasion of Lower California, where, for a brief interval, they controlled a few of the smaller towns. But the movement petered out, and that was the end of the brothers.

As to the number of communistic groups in Mexico today, it is estimated they equal those found in the United States. However, the police know who they are, where they meet, and what they are doing. In general, the police do not interfere, either with respect to right of assembly or the circulation of literature, so long as in neither the spoken nor the written word do they commit themselves to disrespectful or subversive references to high official personages or to the Government. Consequently, the Government and the Communists get along very comfortably on a basis of mutual tolerance.

Rather cleverly, at times, do these Communists, in their efforts to placate the Government, cloak the promulgation of political heterodoxies in the guise of attacks upon American imperialism. These attacks keep them out of trouble with the authorities. The United States is their "whipping boy." Pommeling and berating the States and imperialism, with the cudgel of Communism or any other weapon or mouthpiece, carry slight risks of reproof or reprisal from official sources in Mexico.

Up to the present day the Communist Party has been unable to utilize the polls for propaganda purposes. Despite resolutions to do so, it can be said that the Communists have "not really taken part in the elections." In the few places where they have tried to do so it was done from an individualistic rather than a communistic viewpoint. But in no national or local election has the maximum of communistic propaganda been brought forward. Contemperaneous Sovietism by Mexico is largely theoretical instead of on a practical basis.

Declaring that "Mexico has unquestionably proved discouragingly disappointing to Moscow as a field for communistic propaganda and as an enthusiastic and powerful ally in the world of revolution," students of Mexican affairs explain that high hopes were held in Russia as to what might be done in Mexico in the formation of a fighting front behind which the Bolshevist doctrines could be advanced in the United States. Moscow, it is said, planned to concentrate its western world offensive in Mexico, which the Soviet leaders believed would develop into a potent weapon against capitalism in the United States.

Unquestionably, when diplomatic relations were established between Russia and Mexico, considerable sums of money began to flow into the latter country and, through the Soviet Legation in Mexico City, it was covertly disbursed in propaganda, attracting putative Mexican leaders and organizers to the faith. There was no dearth of palms eager to be crossed with Muscovite gold.

Finally, however, the paymaster began to demand results and to evince an unaltruistic determination to withhold further largess until tangible evidences were forthcoming that anything of concrete nature was being obtained. Communism for a brief period enjoyed a surface boom.

At this juncture, it is stated that the first Soviet Minister was recalled to Russia, that a Madame Kollontay, high priestess of Bolshevism, tried her charms and failed, and that a third minister fared no better. Demonstration by Soviets against Mexico followed in various parts of the world and Mexico handed the third Minister his passports, recalled its Minister from Moscow and severed relations with the "Red" Government.

Haiti's Negro Citizens Enjoy Liberty Too Much To Listen to the 'Reds'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Haiti, it should be understood, was born from a revolution made in the name of liberty and equality. Liberty for thought, but not necessarily equality of person. Liberty meant the condemnation of slavery and the entrance of the Negro into the international society of the world. And so these people have no desire to retrograde to the social customs of the Soviet peasants.

The Haitian peasant is individualistic and strongly opposed to any form of collectivism. This individualism has been strengthened and encouraged by agrarian legislation. The lands formerly owned by the French colonizers were distributed to the officers, and soldiers of the Army of Independence as "national gifts." This measure was made for the solidity of the small farm property, which is the basis of the Haitian community and the surest safeguard of its stability.

Haitian society is based upon the ideology of equality. But the people realize that there is an "inequality of fact and effects" which the most liberal theories cannot suppress. The only equality that is socially admissible is that of the means by which any individual can develop his personality without law and conventions being able to offer artificial obstacles. Communism would not fit into that picture.

It is best expressed, perhaps, by the Haitian Minister at Washington. "Communism," he says, "does not exist . . . has no chance of being implanted on the island."

West Indies Present Closed Door to 'Red' Advances From Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—Cuba, with Gerardo Machado at the head of the Government and his well-trained army to carry out his wishes, has no chance to extend a welcome hand to the "Reds."

The politicians would never permit opportunities for "extra money," political concessions, to slip away, and the people have had too many lean years to begin dividing what they earn with Communists, or as the Soviet explains . . . "among themselves, equally."

Porto Rico has about the same idea plus a situation that finds the island governed by a representative from the United States.

Jamaica belongs to Great Britain and is, for the most part, inhabited by Negroes, who have no thought of giving up what they earn, and are usually not averse to appropriating for themselves all jobs in sight. Then, too, Great Britain has a most efficient military system upon the island. Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica do not fit into the Communist picture.

AIR LOOP RECORD CLAIMED

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 12 (AP)—Tex Rankin, Portland, Oregon, aviator, made 131 outside loops at the Southern Air Pageant yesterday and claimed a world's record. Rankin said the former record of 124 was held by Roy Hunt of Oklahoma.

PEACE LEADERS ASSURE HOOVER ON ARMS STAND

Jane Addams Says Petition Shows Public Backs Him on Disarmament

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Representatives of national women's organizations and diplomats from a score of nations were present at a disarmament mass meeting yesterday at which Miss Jane Addams and other peace leaders assured President Hoover that he will have public support for any steps he may take toward "actual and drastic disarmament."

A resolution urging "total and universal disarmament and requesting the Government to instruct its delegates to the 1932 disarmament conference "to take necessary steps to achieve real disarmament" was adopted by the meeting. The resolution declared that "government assurances of peaceful policy are valueless as long as measures of disarmament are delayed that should be the first result of the pact for the renunciation of war."

Miss Addams told the meeting that she believed the 150,000 signatures obtained to the disarmament petitions circulated in the United States by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, under whose auspices the meeting was held, gave authority to assure the Government that "public opinion in this country supports its every effort to speed world disarmament." In England, she said, 1,300,000 signatures have been obtained for similar petitions and in Japan almost 1,000,000.

Mr. James Grafton Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State, chief speaker at the gathering, said he brought assurances from the President and other officials that the Government is as "deeply concerned and as earnestly enlisted in the cause of international peace as any member of this gathering."

"On the brighter side," he said, "there are visible at last the traces of an international public opinion which will some day remold the world. The United States can contribute to this end its friendly counsel, its measured coöperatioon and the great weight of its example and opinion. The tendency to resort to violence is lesser in strength than the longing for security."

Other speakers at the meeting were Mr. Huston Thompson, former Federal Trade Commission chairman, Miss Katherine Devereux Blake and Miss Dorothy Cook.

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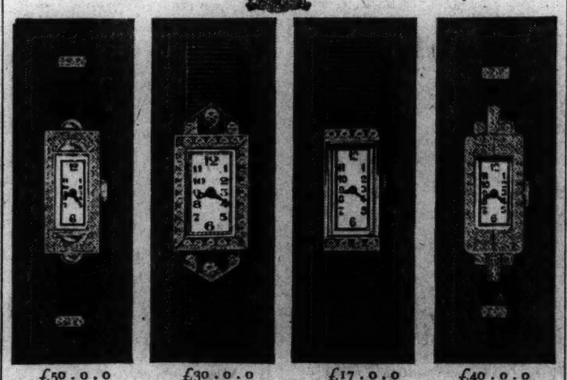


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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Cherry-Red Silk

A Tale of Old-Time Philadelphia

By PAULINE MACKIE HOPKINS

LAVINIA had never seen anything as beautiful as the piece of cherry-red silk which Harry Smart, the peddler, took out from his great basket of goods. She almost caught her breath as he laid it aside, for this was in the Quaker City of New Philadelphia, and here he showed only his sober wares of gray and brown and a drabby betwixt and between.

Lavinia was only nine years old, but she was the oldest child in the family, and was a great help to her mother. She had brown hair and brown eyes and was strong and well grown, so that she thought it no hardship at all to go with a big pail to the town pump for water. Here was to be had the best water for boiling greens, and so it had become a custom among the Quaker wives and maids to gather at the pump in the morning with their pails and linger for a bit of gossip.

Smart, who was a shrewd fellow, knew this was the best place in town for him to conduct his bargains. The Quakeresses, like so many busy doves, hovered about him now. They all had something to say.

Quaker Wives and Maids

"Thee asks too much," said one.

"Nay, Friend," put in another, "thee cannot get New York prices here in Philadelphia."

"Come, cut full measure, Friend Smart," added a third who was buying a dress of drabby betwixt and between.

"And I will take a piece of the brown," put in another Quakeress, "it is an excellent quality."

Lavinia pressed closer and closer into the circle but she drew back disappointed, for no one asked to see the beautiful cherry red. "Oh, if I could only just set my two eyes on it once more," she murmured to herself. But, no, the lovely bright silk was quite covered over by the dull pieces.

And then it happened, in the most unexpected way in the world, that what this little Quaker girl wished, came true, for suddenly that quiet checkerboard of a city was started by a man on horseback who dashed down the street, waving a sword, and crying:

"Arm yourselves, or fly. Seven French warships are coming up the Delaware."

He clattered up to the pump. "Fly, fly," he cried, and away he went, his horse's hoofs striking sparks from the cobblestones.

The women flung down their pails and ran with frightened cries to their homes. Smart left his goods and was as quick as anyone else to take to his heels, for he was more afraid of the French than of the Indians. Once he had been beaten and robbed by some French sailors. He never stopped running this day until he found a hollow tree in the forest and there he hid himself until it was dark.

Lavinia was left like one lone little dove deserted by all the others. She stood gazing for a moment after her fleeing companions. Then she turned her attention to the overturned pails and to the basket. The silks which Smart had laid out on the platform were in danger from streams of water and so she gathered the pieces up hurriedly and put them all back in the basket and clamped the cover down.

"I hope the French will not land until I get home with this," she said to herself. It was well that she was such a strong child for the basket was heavy and she had to put it down to rest herself several times. The house in which she lived was small but neatly built with good red bricks which had come from England.

Lavinia went in the front door, calling her mother. There was no answer. She set Smart's basket down in the living room and then ran into the kitchen expecting to find her baby brother tucked in his cradle by the hearth fire. The little fellow was gone and the blanket hung over the foot of the cradle as if he had been hastily snatched away. The back door was wide open, and Lavinia, looking out, saw a silver spoon lying on the path which led into the forest. She went out and picked up the spoon. Lavinia was a sensible child and guessed that her mother thought she must have gone with one of the neighbors when the alarm was cried in the city.

"As long as I am here," she said to herself, "I think I'd best stay and watch the house."

Lavinia's Vigil

She put the latch on both doors and drew the blinds at the windows. Every once in a while she peeked out to see if the French should go riding by with swords and guns and in gay uniforms with gold buttons. She almost wished they would, it was so very quiet in Philadelphia.

At noon by the hourglass, she ate her dinner, a goblet of hot sweetened water, a slice of new cheese, a piece of bread and some gooseberry jam. The day began to seem very long. She kept looking at Smart's basket and longed to lift the cover and take just a peek at the cherry-red silk, but she knew this would be yielding to a worldly temptation, and she knew she must not do that. She sat bolt upright on a stool, her brown eyes raised ceilingward, turning her small thumbs around and around and around, and trying to keep her thoughts on the duties of a Quaker child.

Well, it turned out that no one saw any Frenchmen in town that day, for no French warships came up the Delaware River. The scare was a cruel joke played on the Quakers by their military governor to find out if the Quakers would fight. And many of the Quakers had not been upset at all, but had gone quietly about their business.

At sunset those who had run away returned and were sorry they had flung their silver spoons and mugs into the wells for safe keeping. Lavinia's mother came home with the baby and the other children and was glad to find her oldest little girl safe, and very thankful to have one teaspoon that was not down the well. Then she sent Lavinia to the town pump for a pail of water. It was quite dusk and there was poor Harry Smart sitting on the edge of the platform by the pump. His head was bowed in his hands.

Lavinia touched his shoulder. "Thy silks are safe, Friend," she said, "all except the drabby betwixt and between piece and that has a spot of water on it."

"You are a good child," cried Smart, jumping up, "and very sensible not to be afraid of the Frenchmen." He went to Lavinia's home with her and carefully repacked his basket. Just as he was laying away the cherry-red silk he chanced to look up and saw a look of longing on the little girl's face as she stood hushing the baby in her arms.

"I wonder if thee would like a snippet off this red piece," said Smart.

"Oh, I thank thee," cried Lavinia, hugging the baby tighter in her arms.

Out came Smart's long scissors, and click-clack, click-clack, off fell a piece of the cherry-red silk. He handed the piece to her. "There that is for a good girl."

Lavinia lived to be an old, old lady, and all her life she dressed in gray or brown (she never would wear a drabby betwixt and between), but she never parted with that snippet of bright silk. When she finished using it on her doll, she made it into a bookmark for her Bible. Whenever she opened the book and saw the marker, she smiled just as she did that day long ago, when people flung their silver spoons into the wells, because of the French scare, and Smart's scissors went click-clack, click-clack into the beautiful cherry-red silk for her.

In Rosemary's Garden

Chrysanthemums

JACK FROST had come and all the flowers in Rosemary's garden had been nipped except the chrysanthemums in their sunny nook.

They stood up as straight as ever and their bright blossoms vied with the autumn leaves in vivid coloring. "Really," Rosemary's father remarked one morning, "they are a splash of color!"

And a splash of color they were with the red, the bronzes, the ambers, the buffs, the purples, the chestnuts, the pinks, and the yellows.

Some were the big fluffy ones and others were the pompons, that looked like gay buttons on the top of tall stems.

Of all this glorious family, Orange Scarlet was, indeed, the genuine dazzler, but she was very vain and inclined to be boastful.

"Isn't it odd," she laughed, "how puny the other flowers are! They go down with the first real whiff of Jack Frost's breath. My! I just love these cold mornings. They make me feel snappy."

"They are bracing," answered Amber, "and I think, too, it's nice to be the last flowers of the garden, for, with everything else gone, we get all the attention."

Here White Pompon broke into the conversation, "And if we linger until Thanksgiving, my, what a time is made over us. Why, last year we were the very center of attraction at the Thanksgiving dinner. All of Rosemary's people talked of us more than they did of anything else. Even the turkey came second."

"It's nice, isn't it," commented Yellow Pompon, who was always very discerning, "that Rosemary's mother puts a sheet over us, when she thinks the nights are too sharp. That makes us last longer."

"No, I don't like it," grumbled Fluffy Rose. "It musses my petals all up. And I can't see the stars nor hear the crickets. I just hate being muffled up. I'd rather go when my time comes."

"O dear," shivered Delicate Rose. "Don't talk about going. It's no joke. I think, myself, we are in for a black frost tonight and that will finish every one of us, sheet or no sheet. O dear, I don't want to go. I don't like winter. I don't like to look dry and dead."

"That's just like you," exclaimed Gay Orange. "Always worrying about the future. What if you do look dead? You know you aren't, don't you? You know very well that you are just as alive as ever in your roots. Just resting and waiting for the spring sunshine to pop up again. I say winter is jolly. There is so much life underground."

Just then a shower of red and yellow leaves came floating down over them.

"There come the leaves," whispered Golden Crest. "They are coming to keep us warm." And she smiled as they snuggled at her feet. "Who says winter is horrid?"

"Not I," laughed Rosemary, who was listening, "for even on the coldest day, I can hear beneath the snow the voice of my garden."



Gertrude Roberts Sullivan

The Quakeresses, Like So Many Busy Doves, Hovered About Him Now.

Little New Dime

"YOU are hiding all my brightness," cried a little new dime, lying in the gutter of a city street, to a brightly colored maple leaf, which had just alighted on it, and seemed as though it had come to stay. "I thought," it continued, "my brightness would attract some little boy or girl, and now I shall just have to stay here doing nothing, till you move. It's too bad!"

The maple leaf, which the friendly wind had just blown along and then left, looked down at the little speaker apologetically. It did seem too bad that she should be hiding anything so bright and useful. "Yet—the wind was friendly," she thought, "I wonder why he blew me just here?"

"I am so sorry, little dime," she said; "I can't move myself, but I'll do all I can to make my stay pleasant. I can perhaps keep you clean and warm," she added wistfully.

"Thank you," answered the little dime feeling soothed by the gentle, kind voice of the maple leaf. "I am sure you will. It was that wretched wind!"

"Well, it was a very 'gentle puff of wind,' and I think that maybe we'll find that everything will turn out all right," the maple leaf continued soothingly.

"I hope so anyway," said the little bright dime, but she could not suppress a little sigh as she thought—"Just fresh from the mint and such a bright coat!"

Just then a group of boys came down the road. They seemed to be quarreling. Oh, the dime didn't like the sound of their voices and was so glad the maple leaf was hiding her. She wouldn't like one of these boys to pick her up; they might quarrel over her.

"Oh, thank you," breathed the little dime, "I am glad those boys did not see me."

"Perhaps I am helping the dime after all," thought the little maple leaf. And a little smile of gladness rippled over her, and made all her lovely autumn colors shine more brightly.

The Gentle Puff of Wind

Meanwhile the gentle puff of wind, which had blown the leaf was not far off and was smiling too as she thought of her plan. She lifted herself up now, and with a swish of her skirts, began to blow through the open window of a little one-roomed apartment.

"Oh, what a lovely gentle breeze. It is blowing away all my sad thoughts," cried a little girl inside the tidy little room the wind had just entered.

The little girl, whose name was Margaret, had just come in from school and was waiting for her Mother's birthday. How she longed to give her a bunch of the sweet-smelling violets the man was selling at the corner of the street. Her Mother loved flowers so much. Well, never mind, she hadn't a dime, so she would give lots and lots of love instead.

The gentle puff of wind continued to play around the room, until at last it won the answer to its wish, and Margaret sprang up from her chair.

"Oh, you merry little puff of wind," she cried, "wait one minute, I am coming out to play with you!"

Margaret's Discovery

In a few minutes, Margaret, led by the gentle puff of wind, was skipping down the street, straight toward the maple leaf and the little bright dime.

"Oh, here comes the gentle puff of wind again," whispered the maple leaf to the dime, "and it is bringing a little girl right to us."

The dime was silent; it had begun to think that the gentle puff of wind knew its business, and so waited to see what it would do. In a moment it heard Margaret call, "Oh, what a lovely, lovely maple leaf!" Stooping down to look at it, she clapped her hands with delight. "Why, here is something for Mummy's birthday after all!" And she lifted the little leaf tenderly in her hands.

"Now," whispered the gentle puff of wind to the dime, "shine for all you are worth."

Then it turned to Margaret. "Look, look," she blew.

And Margaret looked. "Oh, oh!" she breathed. "A dime! To buy violets for Mummy!" and, picking it up, she ran all the way back to the flower man. The gentle puff of wind blew behind her to help her on her way. The maple leaf still clasped in Margaret's hand kept calling across to the dime, "That worked out all right, didn't it?" The little bright dime was too happy to speak, but it just kept smiling back at the maple leaf, until the flower man was reached.

"Look! Look!" called Margaret, hardly waiting to draw breath, "I have found a lovely bright dime, and now I can buy a bunch of violets for Mummy's birthday."

The flower man smiled at the radiant little face. He picked out the largest and freshest bunch he could find, and adding to it a beautiful pink rose he said, "That lovely bright-coated dime will pay for all of these. I have been looking out for one like this for my little boy."

The little bright dime shone all it knew, as it passed into the hand of the flower man. "To think that I have bought all those flowers, to make a little girl and her mother happy," it thought, "and how I shall make a little boy glad! The gentle puff of wind certainly knew its business, and the dear maple leaf, too."



The Mossy Hole

I know something that you don't know,—
That nobody knows but me!
It's a little hole with moss all round,
That no one but me has ever found,
Hidden away quite near the ground
In the roots of a big old tree.

Somebody lives there, I'm not sure who,
In the roots of that big old tree.
I've sat as still as a little mouse
To see who entered that mossy house;
But a brown earwig and a black woodlouse
Were all that I could see.

You might have thought that a gnome or elf
Would be living in that tree,—
A little elf that was not too big
To slip inside and dance a jig,
But a black woodlouse and a brown earwig
Are good enough for me!

James L. Bridges

Balloons on the Wind

The wind is having
A wonderful whirl
Chasing a flock
Of balloons.
Over and under
They wheel and swirl
Turning their tiny
Tunes.

Out where the sun,
A balloon of red,
Beckons beyond
The sea
Tugging and pulling
On fragile strings
Twirling together
They flee.

Hither or thither
And round about
Over and under
And high
In circles of color
They flaunt and flout
Tinting the blue
Of the sky.

Vermilion and pink
And purple and gold
In a topsy-turvy
Game,
Up where the wings
Of the clouds unfold,
They flurry a flutter
Of flame.

Over and under
They wheel and swirl
Turning their tiny
Tunes.
The wind is having
A wonderful whirl
Chasing a flock
Of balloons.

ANNA CHIPLEY.

Cop and Jeff

HAVE you not often seen two friends so totally unlike that you wondered why they were attracted by each other? Such a friendship existed between Cop, the collie, and Jeff, the bulldog. Cop was a pedigreed Scotch collie, a noble dog of fine instincts and good breeding; Jeff, a big bowlegged, white English bulldog, cropped, ragged ears, red, scowling eyes, menacing teeth protruding from heavy square jaws.

In spite of all this, if you were a lover of dogs and understood their ways, you would have recognized Jeff's abounding good nature at the first glance. Jeff had a strong aversion to tramps though, and Cop, who understood them better, sought to reform him in this respect. How he tried to bring this about we shall let Cop tell.

Cop's Story

The white bulldog across the street from our house looked so tough a customer that I felt doubtful about encouraging his visits. But I found that when I became better acquainted with him, he was a really likable fellow, good-natured, affectionate and friendly. He is now one of my most-valued dog friends.

I remember very distinctly our first meeting. I was out on our front lawn. Jeff spied me and came lumbering over. I saw at once that it was to be a friendly visit. I began to like him from the very first and he liked me. Sometimes he came over to play. It was amusing to see his awkward attempts to be frisky and playful, but he was a good sport and never got angry if I rushed him off his feet. He was stronger than I was, but I was much quicker. We had lots of fun.

One morning I said to him, "Jeff, what were you making such a racket about this morning?"

"Oh, I was running a tramp out of the yard," he explained. "I was asleep in the back porch and he got as far as the first step of the porch before I opened one eye and saw him. Right then we put on a Marathon race for the front gate, which he did not have time to open, so he jumped over the fence. I got a piece of his pants as he went over. He was scared, I can tell you."

"What did he want?" I asked.

"How do I know?" growled Jeff. "I haven't any use for tramps. I always run 'em off."

"There's where you make a mistake, Jeff," said I. "The master is the one to decide whether the intruder should be run off or not. Let me tell you a little story. A few days ago a man came to our house and went up to my master, who was sitting in the porch swing reading the morning paper. And what do you think the man asked for? Why, for work—nothing else. His clothes were dusty and shabby. He looked like a tramp, but tramps don't ask for work, at least, not if they think there is likely to be any forthcoming. What would you have done, Jeff?"

"Well, I suppose I would have run him off," said Jeff.

My Master

"That's where you would have made a sad mistake!" said I. "You see, my master was with me and he is a good judge of men. He invited him to sit down in a porch chair, and began to talk with him. The man told his story. He said, 'I am 59 years old, and, well able to do a good day's work. I came from New York State to California a year ago. My money was soon exhausted and I had a hard time getting work. I wanted to go back home where I had acquaintances and friends. I worked hard and spent little. I'm on my way back. I've got as far as Denver. I'm not asking charity. I only ask a chance to earn an honest living.'"

Master said, "That's fine. I'm glad to have a chance to help you." So he was fed and given work and sent on his way rejoicing.

"Wouldn't you have been ashamed, Jeff, if you had treated him rough?"

Jeff listened attentively to me and said nothing, but I could see that the story had made an impression. There's a baby over at Jeff's house, and Jeff thinks the world of it. He lets the baby pull his ears, poke chubby fingers into his eyes, pull his stump of a tail, sit down hard on his side, with never the faintest growl or protest of any kind. That shows that he has a kind heart. So I have high hopes of getting him to be more understanding and less pugnacious about tramps.

Fuzz

Fuzz is a funny little dog,
With a white coat, soft and curly;
He sits up late to guard the farm
And yet he rises early.

Each morning when my daddy goes
To feed the stock outdoors,
Fuzzie is waiting on the step
And helps him with the chores.

Fuzzie is such a tiny dog;
It is the greatest fun
To watch him bark at passers-by
And make stray cattle run!

Sometimes he barks at friends of mine;
"No, Fuzz, don't bark," I cry;
"Wuh! Wuh!" he answers very low,
"Don't argue, Fuzz," say I.

CLARA KUCK.

A Friendly Robin

The true story of a friendly robin is told by Mr. Paget Toynbee who lives at Burnham in Buckinghamshire, Eng. Three years ago he made the acquaintance of a young robin in his garden. The first steps were taken by himself, but by degrees the bird became so familiar that it would sit on his thumb and eat oatmeal out of a little tin which he always carried in his pocket. It would come when called, and would find its human friend wherever he might be, whether in or out of the house.

First thing in the morning it would creep in at the open window, and on Sundays, when the activities of the day began a little later than usual, it would be found perched impatiently on the end of the bed, one morning actually waking its friend by alighting on his pillow!

During the nesting season of the second year of this friendship he brought little Mrs. Robin to be introduced. Without any hesitation she perched on Mr. Toynbee's hand and fed on the oatmeal he produced, while her mate sat by with his beak full, waiting for an opportunity to offer it to her

At the beginning of November last year Mr. Toynbee had to be away from home for nine months, but when he returned this August, he was told by his gardener that the robin was still about. He gave the familiar call, and to his delight the robin came flying across the lawn, and began to eat from his hand as if he had never been away.

HEIRLOOMS OF 1931

A YOUNG member of some far-off generation will take down a piece of stemmed glassware from a cupboard. . . . "Look, they used this glass on their daily table." . . . He will lift a length of glowing drapery from a chest. . . . "They used this curtain at their window."

Heirlooms such as these will indicate to them our 1931 civilization. But there will be another record—the pages of our newspapers and magazines. Here in advertisements they will read of everything worthy that is possessable today. They will sense the countless shops that carry these offerings . . . the endless labor in factories, improving, perfecting things.

Likely enough they will marvel a little that you can buy goods so fresh. ("This mayonnaise might have just been made in your kitchen") . . . so carefully prepared ("It took us three years to perfect this cream") . . . so dependable ("Only the other day this diamond bracelet came to this country").

Perhaps those far-off readers will want to make some of these purchases themselves—and won't be able to, because of time and distance intervening. But you can! You do! Neither time nor distance deters you. Here it is—anything you wish to buy. Homespun tweeds from Scotland . . . breakfast flakes from sunny wheatlands in the West.

There is romance back of every advertised good thing. Romance of change, of the ceaseless effort at perfection. Advertisements are true mirrors of the best to be had today. They give you an easy, happy survey of all that is buyable. They help keep you chic in yourself, your surroundings, every inch of your purchasing. . . . *Read them and remember their news.*

THE HOME FORUM

The Drone

ALL through the summer months the small hotel is a hive of industry, in which Peter Comerford himself is the drone. Mrs. Comerford flaps about the flagged kitchen all day, in the gray-white tennis shoes that enable her, with comparative comfort, to make her countless journeys from the table to the range and back again. Her two daughters work, as they express it themselves, "with both ends in the ground," though this is a strangely contradictory description of such an active existence. They are, in turn, waitresses, dairy maids, chamber maids; and assistants in the little shop that adjoins the hotel. The "servant girl" who does the odd jobs, such as fetching inadequate buckets full of turf from the big stack outside, says that "the vapour does be risin' off of her with the dent of runnin' an' leppin'." The two sons of the house have their own work to do on the big, or in the small hayfields behind the cliffs.

It is quite different with Peter. The stranger to whom is allocated the room above that occupied by the Comerfords is amazed to hear from below unmistakable sounds of snoring, at an hour when the hotel guests are getting ready for a late breakfast. The stranger who peeps through the kitchen door at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to ask for the shoes that were taken to be cleaned, or the coat that was taken to be dried, may see the landlord sitting down to his morning meal, an expectant dog on either side of the chair on which he is seated; an incredibly massive slice of bread in one hand. For the remainder of the long summer day, Peter Comerford sits on the wooden bench outside the south wall of the small Derrybeg Hotel, and there, according to himself, he pauses and thinks.

Long ago, in a fit of unwonted energy and during a spell of very cold weather, Mrs. Comerford's husband made that bench with his own hands and painted it green; who, then, should have a better right to sit on it? The sight of the leisured master of the house inspires varied feelings in the hearts of the guests, some of whom are frankly infuriated on the hard-working landlady's behalf. Peter would be amazed if he knew that strangers suppose that he wastes his time on the wooden seat that commands an interrupted view of the village of Derrybeg. In his own opinion, he is a busy man. No bargain of any sort can be concluded satisfactorily in the village without the good offices of Peter Comerford. The long-drawn-out process of buying or selling a beast may reach a certain stage in a field near by, or even on the village green; but, before the fatal words are spoken, the two parties will go over to where their fellow townsman sits. For he must help them to do the rest.

When the fishing boats slip in through the open mouth of the miniature harbor and fold their wings, the fish carts go jolting down to the short wide pier. A sudden shout summons Peter from his bench, and he strolls down to give his opinion of a fair price for the fish; for, in the village of Derrybeg, he is the "bargain maker" and his is the last word.

When the daily newspaper is abandoned by the visitor to whom it is sent by post, it is rescued by a watchful daughter of the house and carried out to the Drone, who smooths the crumpled sheets and adjusts his steel-rimmed spectacles. Having read for an hour or even two, he is then in a position to pass on the news of the queer doings of the outside world, to the men who come his way and who rest for a while on the green seat. Peter has the gift of presenting the facts he has read, in a most striking and arresting form, so that his listeners often carry away with them the firm belief that the world is gone "teetotally asthray." The Drone is no dilettante where the newspaper is concerned; he does not read the cream of such columns as are headed by arresting titles, and leave the skim milk of more ordinary affairs alone. He goes through the paper in a conscientious way and misses nothing; and, if the story of an encounter between a 'bus and a saloon car interests his listeners more than a resumé of the financial troubles of a European country, they must listen to both or else go on their way. Thanks to Peter Comerford, the people of Derrybeg now know all about the new bowler hat for women; like him, they do not think highly of it. Derrybeg is familiar with the details of the Spanish King's departure from his own country: they speak with disapproval of the amazing desire, felt by some people, to swim from England to France or to fly from America to England, when there are so many dependable boats.

If Peter had not been sitting on that green bench a little earlier in the year, no one would have known where the white hen had made her nest. Every morning she ate her breakfast with relish, and mingled with the other hens; after that she simply vanished, in the nonchalant manner of a hen that does not wish to be traced. The landlady and her daughters were far too busy to watch her movements, but Peter saw her, while he paused and thought. Not that he was thinking of her; he had not even heard the reiterated assurances of his family that the white hen must be hatching for she had "a lean, spent look about her."

The small white shape seemed to float across his line of vision, as he stared in an unseeing way at the grassy stretch behind the house. Half unconsciously, he saw the white hen disappear beneath the upturned boat that rested on some big stones, and waited until her owner should find time to adorn her with a coat of fresh paint. Peter Comerford did not crawl under the boat; Johnny Kavanagh's boy did that, and announced to his delighted listeners that there were fourteen eggs in the hidden nest. A week later, the white hen led forth eleven yellow chickens in search of nourishment and Peter took most of the credit to himself; though it is reasonable to believe that the chickens would have appeared just as soon without his passive interference.

Mrs. Comerford's husband is a story teller par excellence, and it is this quality in him that attracts most people to his seat in the sun. To hear him tell of the capture of a shark, just outside the harbor, is to see the whole affair for oneself. "You could throw a riddle across to where he waited for a week," he said lately. "Didn't I see him meself, an' the short shtump of a shnout upon him, an' he goin' through the nets for extracise; but we bet him in the latther end, the dirty robber."

Peter Comerford's life is full of interest. Sometimes, indeed, he feels that he has almost too much on his mind. He would be both pained and astonished if he could hear what some of his wife's guests say to their friends at home, when Derrybeg is just a summer memory to them. "Mrs. Comerford is a very hard-working woman," they say, "but her husband does nothing at all."

After all, it is not true.

D. M. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months $4.50 One month 75c Single copies, 3 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY Boston Mass. U S A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (German Edition) (French Edition) (Scandinavian Edition) (Dutch Edition) (Braille Edition)
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The Mountains of California

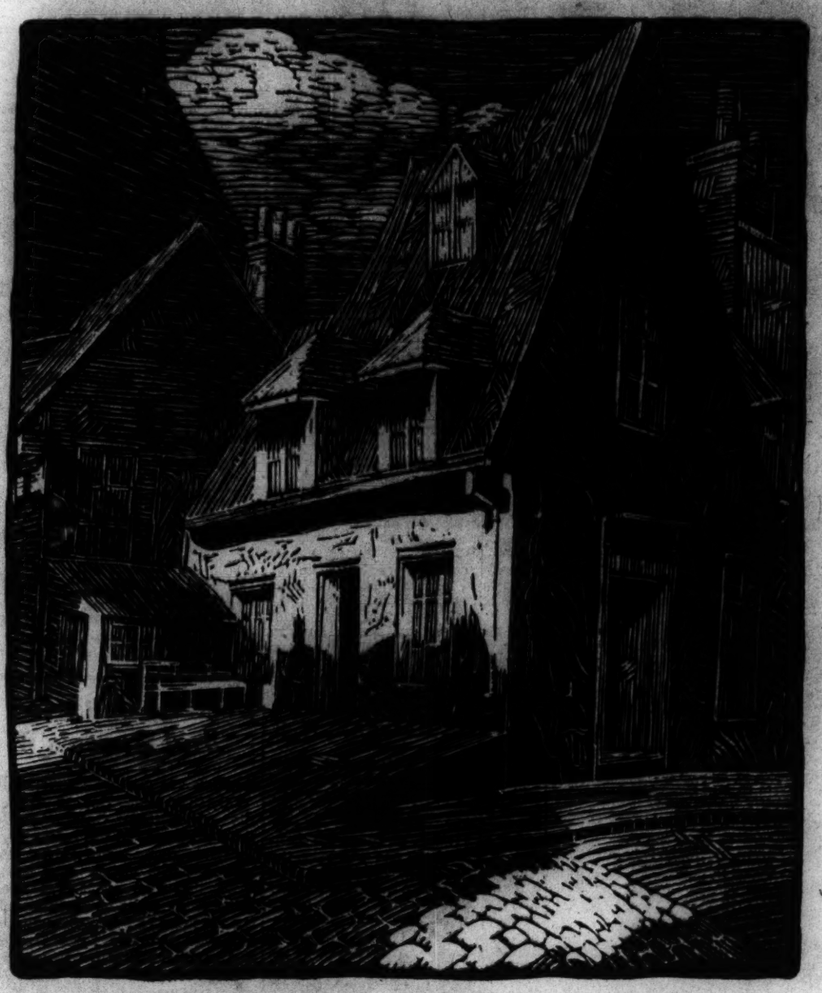
(1884)

We pushed on after Juan, the Indian guide, and at sunrise were on the spur of one of the mountains of the Sierra Madre, and looking off toward Los Angeles, the mission, and the lovely Valley of San Gabriel, while away to the west sparkled the blue waters of the Pacific Ocean, and the white Catalina Island, lying off the coast, rendered more distinct by the gleams of the sun, just starting on its daily course through a cloudless sky.

The scene was too beautiful to part from in a hurry. . . . For an hour we sat on the mountain spur, looking at the beautiful scenery beneath us, enjoying every moment of the time, and thinking how we had rested in the same place but a few months before, on our journey towards Rancho Refugio.

"Load up, Juan," we said. "We will push through the canyons and camp on the other side of the mountains for the night."

The peon obeyed, and was soon hurrying his pack-mules over the trail, while we mounted our horses, took one last look at the surrounding country, and then resumed our journey, but we agreed that in all the world there could not be a more beautiful spot for a home, and since then thousands of people have come to the same conclusion, for the San Gabriel Valley is now teeming with life and industry, and vineyards and grain have taken the place of cattle ranches.—From "Lewey and I," or "Sailor Boys' Wanderings," by WM. H. THOMAS.



General Montcalm's Headquarters in Old Quebec: From a Scratchboard Engraving by Kenneth Wright

STILL standing sentinel at the gates of the majestic St. Lawrence, after nearly four hundred years, the historic old city of Quebec has played an important part in the annals of the North American continent. And today it still presents a record of the storied past, in the many massive stone buildings, grounded solidly on its monumental rock, and in the quaint old houses, with their high gabled roofs and chimney pots, so reminiscent of continental Europe.

The artist made an interesting scratchboard engraving of this particular old dwelling, while spending a summer in these inspiring Old World surroundings. The little house, dating back to the early sixteen-hundreds, may be seen today on the rue St. Louis within the old city walls, sheltering under its eaves memories of a bygone day. In imagination the cobblestones still ring to the tramp of marching men and the staff officers of a French general stoop to enter its low portal to confer with the brave Montcalm, who was soon to lead the French in battle against the British forces on the Plains of Abraham.

Who'll Buy?

Much of the interest and comedy of existence in China are furnished by the itinerant tradesmen and venders of food. The calls and noises they make are often amusing, sometimes annoying, and many times musical. If we hear the sound of two brass disks being jingled together outside the high brick wall of our house, that noise tells us at once that a vender of vegetables is passing. There is no need to look in the street to make sure, for apparently the vegetable vender has a copyright on that particular noise maker. With those two round disks, which he claps together in one hand, he almost plays a tune and, though he may be a bit restricted as to melody, he is unlimited in his rhythm.

The "piece" goods man has a fascinating rattle in the form of a small barrel on a stick with snakeskin sides and bits of flapping metal. As he twirls this vigorously in the air, producing strange noises, he has all the airs and graces of an American drum major; even if he does lack the tall fur hat and the embellishing red coat. Always that drum is the symbol of his "profession."

"Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying," seems to be the slogan of the sharpener of knives. He has a long Gabriel's trumpet, of an archaic variety, with which he penetrates the peace of the day. China is not Jericho and the walls withstand his onslaughts. Chinese ears seem to court noises instead of avoiding them. To the foreigner, the sharpener of knives is a comedy to see, but a tragedy to hear.

And lo, the water carrier! He needs no announcement of his approach. He is the jazz band of China, as he pushes along his heavy wooden wheelbarrow, which groans and creaks like traffic on a frosty morning. How can one man push so much concentrated noise? And we are told that, the louder the squeak, the larger price the barrow commands! That is as it should be, because the water carrier's hands are so occupied with his wheelbarrow that no implement could he twirl or blow; and his lustiest call would be drowned out by the squeaks and creaks that arise from his instrument of livelihood.

The barber has the nicest plaything of all. It is a large brass tuning fork, which he twangs once and, when the reverberation has ceased, twangs again. The sound is musical and can be heard for blocks. Barbers' kits are exactly alike and always painted red. From one side of his pole hangs a red lacquer stool, from the other a box with little drawers which contains his utensils and has a brass bowl on top for water. The barber usually plies his trade in some shady or sheltered spot near a wall; and the customer sits out in the public view, with a cloth around his shoulders, holding a flat basket in his hand to catch his shorn locks, both oblivious of the passing crowd. Heads are shaved and queues braided for a few paltry coppers.

Then, too, there are hundreds of venders who use their own strong lungs to announce to the world that they are approaching and what they are selling. They are comedy personified for, without exception, when bursting forth into song, they throw back their heads, hold fast to one ear, and make up the oddest faces as they strain their lungs to be heard above the din of competing noises. These are sellers of bread, seed cakes, shoes, wood, toys, candy and nuts, all having their individual calls. Often they sing pretty little tunes, which are the folk songs of China; at least, they are the only songs which, to the foreign ear, approach music.

Women venders have a monopoly of one line of trade,—the small junk business, and there is nothing else that they sell on the streets. They carry huge baskets on their backs and tramp about all day, gathering up the city's cast-off stuff, singing a song to the effect that they will exchange foreign soap or matches for old newspapers, bottles, or rags. What fun to save up a pile of foreign newspapers and toss them into one of these baskets, as we ride along in our rickshas and see the look of amazement and pleasure on the woman's face! It isn't often a poor Chinese gets something for nothing.

A Horse That Respected Himself

The herd dashed by in a huddle, making for the corral. Just behind, aloof from the rush and scamper of his less noble brethren, came the black—my purchase. It was grand to see a horse that understood and respected himself so perfectly. One, too, that meant the world should know that he was the very chiefest chief of his race, proud with the blood of a thousand kings. How masterly he looked! How untamably he stepped!

The herd was galloping furiously. He disdained to break into a gallop. He trotted after, a hundred feet behind the hindmost, with large and liberal action. And even at this half speed, easily overtaking his slower comrades, he from time to time paused, bounded in the air, tossed his head, flung out his legs, and then strode on again, writhing all over with suppressed power.

He was an American horse—so they distinguished in California one bought from the old States—a superb young stallion, perfectly black, without spot upon him, except where a flake of foam from his indignant nostril had caught upon his flank. A thoroughbred horse, with the perfect tail and silky mane of a noble race. Hard after him came Jose, the herdsman, on a fast mustang. As he rode, he whirled his lasso with easy turn of the wrist.

The black, trotting still, and halting still to curvet and caracole turned back his head proudly at his pursuer. Jose spurred his horse and it leaped forward. The black gave a tearing bound, and quickened his pace, but still waited the will of his pursuer. They were just upon us, chased and chaser, thundering down the slope, when the herdsman, checking his wrist at the turn, flung his lasso straight as an arrow for the black's head. It hung poised for one instant a few feet before him, vibrating in the air, keeping the circle perfect, waiting for the herdsman's pull to tighten about that proud neck and those swelling shoulders.

Hurrah! Through it went the black! With one brave bound he dashed through the open loop. He touched only to spur its vain assault, with his hindmost hoof; and then, with elated head, and tail waving like a banner, he sprang forward, closed in with the herd; they parted for his passage, he took his leadership, and presently was lost with his suite over the swell of the prairie.

When we had come in sight of the corral, we discovered, to our surprise, the whole band of horses had voluntarily entered. Gerrian sent in Jose, who drove all but the black out of the staked inclosure. He trotted about at his ease, sniffing at the stakes and bars, and showing no special disposition to follow.

I entered alone. Presently he began performing at his own free will. It was magnificent to see him as he circled about me, fire in his eye—pride in his nostril, power and grace from tip to tip. He trotted powerfully; he galloped gracefully; he thundered at full speed; he lifted his forelegs to welcome; he flung out his hind legs to repel; he leaped as if he were springing over bayonets; he pranced and curveted as if he were the pretty plaything of a girl. Then, when he had amused himself, and delighted me sufficiently, he trotted up and snuffed about me, just out of reach.

Finally, instinctively knowing me for a friend, the black came forward and made the best speech he could of welcome—a neigh, and no more. Then he approached nearer, and, not without shying and starts, of which I took no notice, at last licked my hand, put his head upon my shoulder, suffered me to put my arm about his neck, and in fact lavished upon me every mark of confidence. At last, after a good hour's work, I persuaded him to accept a halter and accompany me homeward.—From "Fulano," by THEODORE WINTHROP.

Dragon-Flies

Dragon-flies are bits
Of cerulean space, dropped
Upon reedy cove.

JEAN ANDERSON.

Two German Gardens

Once
She saw a blooming clover field
Free—to the bees; they hovered over it,
They hummed as they touched its blossoms!

She never could forget
A bed of pansies that bobbed and smiled
When one peered through leafy crevices
Of a great green hedge;

And there were roses, grown into trees
Higher than her head.
If one pressed the stoutness
Of the green wall with strong young elbows

Glimpses of lilies might be had,
And great white swans with arching necks,
Moving slowly on the still water.
Gnomes and deer watched over the lovely place.

Someday
She would have a garden,
There would be no hedge to keep small hands
From touching flower faces—very gently.

Today she bends above her mignonette,
There are borders of phlox and pansies,
Two rose trees tower above her
(Grandmothers are so often small).

She has a walk, too, and a bench,
Where one may sit late afternoons with friends
And gaze upon the beauty and perfection
Sunshine, rain and patient hands have wrought.

True, the garden is scarce large enough
For a long remembered swan
To flap his wings about, but who wishes
For a great white swan—when one possesses
Enough?

CAROLINE LAWRENCE DIER.

Grander Views

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS not always possible to stay out in the open country, or even to be where there is an outlook at the glories of field and sky. But after days, weeks, or only hours spent in crowded places, what freedom to look out, over some bit of out-of-doors or some eye-stretching panorama of land or sea! Grander views! These words bring back to the lover of nature some favored scene from memory's lane gazed at, perhaps for the first time, long ago, yet seen again and again in one's rocking-chair travels. With each memory of it comes momentary release from present environment as thought reaches out to this grander view.

The world at large is rapidly learning to enlarge its thinking borders. It is discarding its outgrown concepts of time and space because they have been shattered time after time by some globe-circling record breaker. It is accepting the new ones which from day to day have to be expanded to keep pace with progress. Thus humanity learns to think in larger areas and to have grander views in all respects.

Quite as important, but perhaps not so obvious, is the need for humanity to enlarge its vision as to all limits, including time. Three-score years and ten to life, limits to strength and capacity, are only man-made regulations; they are not more definitely established than those regarding distance, and they are being seen more clearly for what they are—rather than what they appear. These human calculations can also be exchanged for grander views.

To read in the first chapter of Genesis that God made man in His own image and likeness and gave man dominion over all the earth is to attain a grander view of man and his possibilities. Then the human concept of man can be exchanged for one which can measure up to his true standard. God could not create or plan anything ungodlike!

These grander views, how are they to be gained? some may ask. Some may wonder how lovelier things can be seen when so many sad, weary, unlovely scenes crowd closely up. Mrs. Eddy gives this rule: "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 261). Not any change of physical environment is necessary; just mental transition is needed! This holding of thought, coupled with joyous expectancy to express more of good, will bring happiness and lightness of heart.

Those who go forth each day so occupied, thinking and expecting good, scatter some of this mental sunshine to those near by and dispel shadows for those whose days are gray and whose hearts are heavy. What irresistible things these are! One cannot see for longer than a moment someone portray these grander views of life and not catch some of their gleam.

And what about the limited outlook on substance, health, happiness, freedom—the outlook of that person who refuses to walk as it were by faith? "Faith is the substance of things hoped for," a New Testament writer told the world long ago. If thought shuts out faith, can it be possible to lay hold of "the substance of things hoped for"? Faith is also "the evidence of things not seen."

When the multitude were in the desert at the close of day, hungry, what a limited view the disciples had of this scene! Little faith in things not seen; consequently, small evidence of the things not seen. Seven loaves and a few little fishes—that was all the disciples saw! Jesus discerned God's abundant presence. By his marvelous vision the limited outlook yielded; four thousand hungry were fed, and seven baskets full were left over! Faith, "the evidence of things not seen," supplied the means through which new views of God were learned by a hungry multitude in a desert place.

Sometimes mortals hedge about some distant scene of human happiness. They look to time, to place, or perhaps to the realization of some fond dream, and in their narrow vision either overlook or else give no heed to blessings at hand. It is a trick of mortal mind to shut off grander views by presenting its own mirage dream, tempting one to believe its phantom scene to be almost within reach. Any thought path which leads only toward self always takes one down into the valley of depression; but every path leading above the human self ever goes upward to the mountain-top, where grander views of God and man are to be seen.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian.]

Magasztosabb Látványok

Az és oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

NEM lehetséges fölytonosan a szabadban tartózkodni, vagy még oly helyeken sem, ahonnan az ég és föld magasztos szépsége látható. A szabadság milyen érzete vesz erőt rajtunk ha a sürgő-forgó sokaság között töltött napok, heték, vagy csak órák után is szemünket egy kis vidéki tájképen, vagy az erdők-mezők, vagy a tengernek a szabad ég alatt messze terjedő panorámáján legeltethetjük! Magasztos látványok! A természetimádónak visszahoznak ezen szavak emlékezete tárházából valami kedvenc tájképet, mely, bár régen volt mikor először látta meg, mégis oly gyakran merül fel szemei előtt karosszékében tett utazásai alatt. Emlékeinek minden egyes ily föleleventése mostani környezetétől való pillanatnyi felszabadulást hoz,—amint gondolataiban magasztosabb látványok után vágyódik.

Az emberiség nagyobb része gyorsan tanulja manapság gondolatvilágának határait kiterjeszteni. Féltereszi az idő és a térről eddig tartott, de már kinőtt fogalmait, melyeket a föld körül utazó recordtörők oly gyakran változtattak meg. Elfogadja az uj eszméket, melyeket, hogy a haladással lépést tartson, naprólnapra ki kell bővítenie. Igy tanulja meg az emberiség, hogyan terjesszheti ki gondolatai határait és hogyan ezerezhet magának minden szempontból magasztosabb látványokat.

Ép oly fontos, habár talán nem ép oly könnyen látható annak a szüksége, hogy az emberiség látóképességét minden korlátozó fogalmat, mint az időt illetőleg, megnagyobbitsa. Hogy az életnek hossza és hogy az ember erejének és képességeinek határa hetven év, ez egy ember csinálta szabály; nem állandóbb, sem végleges ebb, mint a távolság szabályai; s hogy a távolság igazi szabályai mennyire különbözsnek azoktól, amelyek szabályoknak látszanak,—azt csak most kezdjük tisztábban látni. Esen emberi számitásokat szintén ki lehet magasztosabb látványokkal cserélni.

Mikor a Bibliában, a Teremtésről irt könyv első fejezetében azt olvassuk, hogy Isten embert saját képére és hasonlatosságára teremtette, s hogy Ő neki az egész földre kiterjedő uralmat adott, akkor ebből az emberről és az ő lehetőségeiről magasztosabb látványt nyerhetünk. Az emberről tartott emberi (általánosan elfogadott) fogalmat olyannal cserélhetjük fel, amely hozzá tényleg méltó. Isten nem teremthetett vagy szándékolhatott olyasmit, ami hozzá nem hasonló, ami nem isteni!

Hogy nyerhetjük el ezen magasztosabb nézeteket? kérdezheti valaki. Más azt gondolhatja, lehetséges a szebb dolgokat összevenni mikor anynyi szomorú, fáradt, csunya kép zarong az előtérben? Mrs. Eddy ezt a szabályt adja: „Gondolataidban állhatatosan ragaszkodj mindahhoz, ami maradandó, jó és hűséges, és ezekat oly mértékben fogod magadévá tenni, amennyiben gondolataidat elfoglalják." "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával), 261-ik oldal. Nem a physical környezet megváltoztatására, hanem szellemi átváltozásra van szükség! Az ilyen gondolatbani ragaszkodás, ha még örömteljes bizalommal el is várjuk hogy több és több jót fognk kifejezésre juttathatni, boldogságot és tehertől mentes, könnyű szivet fog hozni.

Azok, akik a napot igy kezdik meg, gondolataikban a jóhoz ragaszkodva és a jót elvárva, megosztják szeljemi derültségüket a körülöttük levőkkel, és eloszlatják az árnyékokat szürke napokat élő, nehéz szivü embertársaik életéből. Mily ellenállhatatlanok ezek a gondolatok! Lehetetlen olyan embert, aki az élet ezen magasztosabb nézeteit fejezi ki, egy percig is megfigyelni, anélkül, hogy fényükben, ha csak kis mértékben is, de ne részesedjünk.

Es mit mondjunk a lényeg, egészség, boldogság, szabadság korlátolt fogalmairól, az olyan embernek életnézeteiről, aki nem akar a hit sugalmazása szerint járni? „A hit pedig a reményletett dolgoknak valósága" (lényege) mondta meg régen a világnak az O-Testamentom egyik irója. Ha gondolatainkból a hitet kizárjuk, lehetséges-e „a reményletett dolgok valóságát" (vagy lényegét) magunkévá tenni? A hit „a nem látott dolgokról való meggyőződés" is.

Mikor az éhes sokaság napnyugtakor a sivatagban volt, milyen korlátolt nézetük volt a tanitványoknak erről a helyzetről! Kis hitük volt a nem látott dolgokban; és ennek következtében a nem látott dolgokról szegényes volt a bizonyitékuk is. Hét darab kenyér és néhány kis hal- ez volt minden amit a tanitványok láttak. Jésus azonban Isten bőséges jelenlétét tudta látni. Csodálatos látóképessége előtt a korlátolt látvány eltünt; négyezer éhes ember evett és hét kosárral tele maradt meg! A hit, „a nem látott dolgokról való meggyőződés," ellátta őket azon dolgokkal, melyeknek segélyével az éhes sokaság a sivatagban Istenről uj fogalmakat alkothatott.

Néha a halandó ember az emberi boldogság egyik, tőle messze levő példája után vágyódik. Helyes időre, megfelelő helyre, vagy egy kedvenc álma megvalósulására vár, és szellemi rövidlátásában vagy nem veszi észre, vagy nem méltatja figyelmére közeli áldásait. A halandó elme egyik csele az, hogy délibábszerü álomképével eltakarja előlünk a magasztosabb látványokat, és hogy minket annak elhivésére csábit, hogy az ő álomképei könnyen elérhetők. A gondolat minden oly ösvénye, amely csak az önérdek felé vezet, a csüggedés völgyébe visz le; de minden oly ösvény, amely az emberi „én"-nél magasabbra vezet, örökké fölfelé, a hegytetőkre visz fel, ahonnan Isten és ember magasztosabb fogalmai láthatók.

October Letter

Bring with you, for me to have, a spray of sweet-olive,
Or one of the leaves that fall from your fig tree by the door.
There was a yucca tree by the door, I remember,
With flowers of moonlight—
You cannot pluck moonlight to bring in your pocket!
An acorn would do, or a burr, or a stone;
Or a pink leaf from the wild grape.

Has the frost left any dahlias untaken?
Have any new dahlias bloomed since that day?
You gathered the dahlias for me that day and laid them in my arms
As if heaped rainbows were laid in my arms.
So I think are the colors of yourself you have given me to hold. . . .

—HELEN HOYT, in "Leaves of Wild Grape."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ST. LOUIS WINS WORLD SERIES

National League Takes Title for First Time Since 1926

WORLD SERIES BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	—Runs— For	Agst	P.C.
St. Louis	4	3	19	22	.571
Philadelphia	3	4	22	19	.429

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12—History and the St. Louis Cardinals repeated last Saturday afternoon when the National League team defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, champions of the American League in the seventh and deciding game of the World Series, by a score of 4 to 2, to win the 1931 baseball championship. Just five years ago to the day, the St. Louisians defeated the New York Yankees in a seventh and deciding game to take the title and since that time no World Series contests have required seven battles to bring about a result until the set of games just finished here.

Although Saturday's battle was the deciding game, with two of the world's best pitchers scheduled to face each other on an afternoon perfect for the contest, one of the smallest crowds which ever attended a championship contest turned out. Only 20,805 persons, who paid $82,165 for the privilege—that amount being about half the sum paid to see one of the earlier games—were on hand and there were many vacant spaces in the grand stand. This was due, partly, to the difficulty in handling tickets which could not be placed on sale until after the sixth game had been played and without being able to make reservations in advance thousands of persons refused to stand in line around the selling booths the night before the battle. Then, too, the poor showing the Cardinals made in the sixth game, which allowed the Athletics to tie up the series at three games each, played a prominent part in keeping down the attendance. The local fans had a decided feeling that the home-town nine was due to be defeated in the final struggle and did not care to see the defeat.

Cardinals Come Through

But the Cardinals came through in fine shape, disposing of George Earnshaw, the Philadelphia pitching star and backing up Burleigh Grimes, the St. Louis boxman splendidly. Grimes won the applause of the crowd by sticking to his task when it was plain to be seen, in the latter part of the struggle, that he was going ahead on his determination alone. It looked as though he might have to retire in the eighth inning, but he took his time and came through safely still holding the Philadelphians runless.

In the next and final round he was really in trouble. He began by giving a man a base on balls and steadied long enough to see two batters go out. Then a base on balls to Dykes and a single by Williams, the Athletics' shortstop, filled the bases. Roger Cramer, a pinch-hitter, batting for Pitcher Walberg, who had relieved George Earnshaw earlier, hit safely, sending in the only two runs the Athletics were able to gather during the afternoon.

That was all for Grimes. He took off his glove and walked towards the Cardinal bench unable to continue the task. William Hallahan, who had already beaten the American leaguers in two battles, took up the job then and Second Baseman Bishop, the last visitor to have a try at saving the game, sent an easy fly to center field and the world's championship was safe in St. Louis.

Off to a Good Start

The Cardinals and Grimes got off to a good start with two runs, to which they were more or less aided by a wild pitch by Earnshaw and a dropped third strike by Catcher Cochrane. These two misplays came after Andy High and George Watkins, the first two Cardinals to come to bat had singled in succession.

The next, and as it turned out the winning runs for the Cardinals, came in the third inning, and were well earned, for High again led off with a safe hit and was followed by Watkins who knocked out a home run.

John "Pepper" Martin, the hero of the first five games in the series, again failed to get a hit; but he showed a flash of his great speed when he promptly stole second after he had been given a base on balls in the first inning.

And despite the smallness of the last-day crowd, the series attained the goal aspired to by all sporting promoters a "million dollar gate." The total receipts for the seven games reached $1,030,723, which is no small sum in these days of depression. The score:

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
High, 3b	4	2	3	3	1	4	0
Watkins, rf	3	2	2	5	2	0	0
Frisch, 2b	3	0	0	0	3	4	0
Martin, cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Orsatti, lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bottomley, 1b	3	0	0	0	12	0	0
Wilson, c	2	0	0	0	6	1	0
Gelbert, ss	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Grimes, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hallahan, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	5	8	27	14	0

PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Bishop, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Haas, cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cochrane, c	4	0	0	0	8	2	0
Simmons, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	1
Miller, rf	4	1	3	3	0	0	0
Dykes, 3b	3	1	0	0	1	3	0
Williams, ss	4	0	2	2	0	2	0
Earnshaw, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Walberg, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Todt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Cramer	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	7	7	24	9	1

*Batted for Earnshaw in the eighth.
†Batted for Walberg in the ninth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—R
St. Louis	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

Runs batted in—Watkins 2, Cramer 2. Home run—Watkins. Stolen base—Martin. Sacrifice hit—Frisch. Double plays—Dykes to Bishop to Foxx; Gelbert to Frisch to Bottomley. Left on base—Philadelphia 6; St. Louis 2. Bases on balls—Off Earnshaw 2 (Martin, Wilson); off Walberg 1 (Watkins); off Grimes 5 (Bishop, Todt, Haas, Simmons, Dykes). Struck out—By Earnshaw 7 (Orsatti 3, Bottomley 2, Grimes, Gelbert); by Walberg 2 (Grimes, Martin); by Grimes 5 (Foxx 2, Bishop, Simmons, Dykes, Williams). Hits—Off Earnshaw 4 in 7; off Grimes 7 in 8 2-3; off Hallahan, none in 1-3 inning; off Walberg, 1 in 1 inning. Wild pitch—Earnshaw. Winning pitcher—Grimes. Losing pitcher—Earnshaw. Umpires—Stark (N. L.), plate; McGowan (A. L.), first; Klem (N. L.), second; Nallin (A. L.), third. Time—1h. 57m.

SOCCER THEORY IS SUPPORTED

Albion and Everton Head the Race in New Region of Activity

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Ag	Pts
West Bromwich Alb.	7	2	2	24	9	16
Everton	7	0	3	24	16	14
The Arsenal	5	3	2	23	14	13
Sheffield Wed.	5	3	1	30	19	13
Sheffield United	5	2	3	19	14	12
Aston Villa	5	1	2	24	12	11
Leicester City	5	1	3	19	14	11
Huddersfield Town	4	3	2	13	11	11
Birmingham	4	3	3	18	16	11
Middlesbrough	5	1	4	23	21	11
Liverpool	4	2	4	21	17	10

Second Division

Stoke City	7	1	2	22	9	15
Bury	7	1	2	23	12	15
Leeds United	6	2	2	19	7	14
Bradford City	6	2	2	23	13	14
Wolverhampton Wan.	6	1	2	24	10	13
Plymouth Argyle	5	3	3	20	15	13
Notts Forest	5	2	3	19	15	12
Millwall Athletic	4	2	4	19	15	10
Burnley	4	2	3	12	12	10
Southampton	5	0	5	19	20	10
Port Vale	4	2	4	16	21	10

Third Division—Northern Section

Lincoln City	9	0	1	25	5	18
Southport	7	2	2	19	12	16
Wrexham	5	4	2	22	15	14
Gateshead	6	1	3	25	12	13
Tranmere Rovers	6	0	4	28	10	12
Darlington	5	2	3	21	14	12
Crewe Alexandra	5	2	3	19	15	12
Chester	4	4	2	22	20	12
York City	5	2	3	17	20	12
Hartlepools United	4	4	3	19	25	12
Accrington Stanley	5	1	4	23	28	11

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Southend United	6	4	0	20	9	16
Brentford	7	1	2	19	11	15
B. and B. Athletic	6	2	2	24	17	14
Fulham	6	1	3	32	19	13
Crystal Palace	5	3	2	23	16	13
Watford	6	1	3	31	22	13
Norwich City	5	2	3	21	10	12
Luton Town	6	0	5	22	17	12
Brightonand H. A.	4	4	3	15	15	12
Coventry City	5	1	4	22	23	11
Reading	4	3	3	15	17	11

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Motherwell	10	3	1	47	15	23
Glasgow Rangers	10	2	1	41	14	22
Glasgow Celtic	7	6	0	39	16	20
Kilmarnock	8	3	3	28	19	19
Aberdeen	7	3	4	23	19	17
St. Mirran	8	0	6	24	21	16
Third Lanark	7	1	5	28	32	15
Heart of Midlothian	6	2	6	18	17	14
Cowdenbeath	5	4	5	23	31	14
Clyde	5	3	5	21	22	13

Second Division

East Stirling	9	1	2	31	16	19
St. Johnstone	9	0	3	31	18	18
Stenhousemuir	8	1	2	32	19	17
Bo'ness	8	1	3	23	19	17
Forfar Athletic	7	2	2	24	19	16
East Fife	6	2	4	31	21	14
Hibernian	5	3	4	24	15	13
Raith Rovers	6	1	5	31	22	13
St. Bernards	5	3	4	25	19	13
Montrose	5	3	3	16	13	13

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 12—The theory that there is little if anything to choose between the standards of play in the first and second divisions in the English Association Football League seems to be supported by the present positions of West Bromwich Albion and Everton teams in the standing in the premier section.

Last season these two clubs fought their way gallantly into the top two places of the final table of the second division, which earned them promotion to the first, and in this campaign they have speedily forced themselves to the front in the new region of activity by football good enough to satisfy the most critical observers. Take Everton's performance Saturday, for example. The Evertonians visited Sheffield United, one of the most impressive sides in the competition, and they confounded the prophets by scoring five goals against one and thoroughly dominating the play. Until this hurricane of scoring swept over them, the Sheffield men had conceded only nine goals in nine matches and had not lost a match at home or away since Aug. 31. Between that date and Saturday they had had only five goals scored against them.

Sheffield's other first division team—Wednesday—was also defeated; and The Arsenal, with a smashing victory over Blackpool to its credit, now holds third place by virtue of a superior goal average.

There is a change in the leadership in the second division to record, for Stoke City br ght off a really surprising win over the Wanderers at Wolverhampton and the former occupant of first place, Bury, was defeated on its own ground for the first time this season. Again it is only a case of a goal average.

In the third division the limelight is still focused upon the leader of the southern section, Southend United, which is the only undefeated side in English "big league" soccer. Across the border Glasgow Celtic can claim a similar distinction, although it is no higher than third in the Scottish League race. The first place was regained Saturday by Motherwell, which profited by the fact that the famous Glasgow Rangers were occupied in a final match for the Glasgow Charity Cup. In this game the Rangers met Queens Park, the only amateur side in Britain that competes in league play with professional clubs, and they (the Rangers) came off the field victorious by 3 clear goals.

GEORGETTI AND JAEGER TIE

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Another race will be conducted at the Coney Island Velodrome to decide the United States motor-paced championship, yesterday's scheduled final race of the series ending with a tie between the titleholder, Franco Georgetti of Italy, and the American rider, Charley Jaeger of Newark. Jaeger won the race in easy fashion, covering the 40 miles in the record-breaking time of 56m. 31s. Georgetti finished second, tying the championship point scoring with the Newark youngster, each having a total of 93. The deciding race will be held next Sunday.

BOOTH HEADS Y. U. A. A.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12—A new honor was conferred upon Albert J. Booth Jr. of Yale Saturday when fellow-athletes elected the little football and basketball captain and baseball star president of the Yale Undergraduate Athletic Association. This association is an organization of the captains and managers of major sport teams and representatives of minor sports, the only governing body of students for Yale sports. William H. Abell of Louisville, Ky., manager of the football team, was chosen secretary.

TO TOUR ENGLAND IN 1933

Miss Gertrude Hooper, National Field Hockey Association secretary, has announced that the invitation of the All-England Women's Hockey Association to send a team for a tour of England in 1933 has been accepted.

EASTERN MAJOR ELEVENS CLASH

Six Rivals Battle Headed by Invasion of West Point by Harvard

This is the third of a series of reviews on the big eastern college football contests of 1931 which will appear weekly. Reviews of the "Big Ten" Conference, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southern Conference, the Southwestern Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

As the eastern football season rolls along, gradually gathering momentum toward "objective" or "big" games, an occasional contest or two arrives a little earlier than the others and this coming Saturday brings together six highly rated teams of the sector for rigid inspection. Foremost of these games, for various reasons, but mostly because of a nearness to equality, is the invasion of West Point by Harvard. The other pairings see Dartmouth at New York to battle Columbia, Princeton at Cornell and intersectionally it might be mentioned that Yale is going out to present itself to the midwestern alumni against Coach Alonzo A. Stagg's University of Chicago's eleven.

That Harvard-West Point game means considerable for its traditional value alone; but only the football is of importance in this writing. Needless to mention, the two teams are undefeated; but that angle sets itself in a precarious position the moment of the opening kickoff. There may be low scoring, high scoring or one-sided scoring, but their respective records to date, Army with three victories and Harvard with two, would indicate that the chances of victory are about equally distributed despite the general tendency to favor the Cadets because of their having started practice long before Harvard did.

The Cadets have had the better testing in defeating Michigan State, 20 to 7, Saturday. Maj. Ralph I. Sasse viewed his men under strenuous pressure of a strongly offensive and powerfully big defensive line. Michigan State stood off two of the best Army teams and only substituted for itself in the last five minutes. West Point uncovered trick deception and then only by the air route did it cross the midwestern team's goal line in the closing moments of the first half for two touchdowns and late in the second half for the final score. The visitors started the second half too fast for Army and pushed right over for their score. The play was closer than the score indicated.

Much Improved Harvard Team

Harvard needed little other than a few well chosen plays to defeat New Hampshire, 39 to 0, and not until the closing moments of the game when the last of the varsity squad spares took the field did the Crimson defense weaken. At that time the Wildcats carried the ball to Harvard's two-yard line by rushes, passes and penalties where a probable New Hampshire touchdown was prevented by the game ending. Coach Eddie Casey saw a much improved Harvard team carry out assignments in a businesslike manner, with J. W. Crickard '32, E. A. Mays Jr. '32 and H. K. Wells '33 performing beautifully. With a little more varied offense Harvard should give West Point a great battle. Although the Crimson defense seems comfortably strong, it has not been tested enough to warrant much judgment.

Provided Dartmouth recuperates normally from its stirring 14-to-7 victory against Holy Cross, it should defeat a good Columbia team Saturday; but not without a good share of opposition. Dartmouth won the Holy Cross game because it was a little better team; but it was a hard-earned victory. The result of the game should mean much to both teams. Columbia went to Middletown, Conn., and completely subdued Wesleyan, 37 to 0; but Coach Lou Little had plenty of opportunity to give his many players game experience.

Cornell has been scored against; but its opponents have been unable to furnish much more than scrimmage value and the Dobie-coached team entertains a determined Princeton eleven that tasted defeat over the week-end for the third-straight year from a Brown team, 19 to 7. Brown's offense was a little too advanced for the Tigers in a second game; but against Cornell Coach Wittmer will have his Princeton team whipped into a more formidable aggregation. It remains to be seen if he has enough time to turn out a victorious team. Cornell merely took the Richmond game in stride, winning 27 to 0, and working toward perfection.

Offense Not Developed

Yale's new offense was hardly developed to sufficient strength for Georgia and the Eli found itself struggling on the short end of a 26-to-7 score. Georgia, as in the past few seasons, visited Yale primed for victory with a well-trained and efficient football team; but the Eli fought against the odds commendably, and its outstanding luminary, Capt. Albie Booth, even in defeat, thrilled the spectators with a run-back from kickoff of nearly 75 yards.

Annapolis was upset by Maryland at Washington, 6 to 0, when the only forward pass successfully completed out of three tried gave Maryland its touchdown in the third period. Both teams had good chances to score and play was quite even throughout.

Others of the major-class rating in the eastern section won their games about as expected excepting Pennsylvania State, which lost again, this time to Temple University, 12 to 0. The victors were Pennsylvania 14, Franklin & Marshall 0; Colgate 16, Lafayette 0; New York University 34, Georgetown 0, (almost an upset because of the tremendous score the Violet ran up); Pittsburgh 34, West Virginia 0; Syracuse 48, Ohio Wesleyan 7 and Washington and Jefferson 19, Marshall 0.

Tufts made its 1931 debut among the most promising little colleges with a 21-to-6 victory over Colby. Bates downed Norwich 34 to 0; Massachusetts State bested Middlebury by a overwhelming score of 32 to 6; Maine held the Connecticut Aggies, 16 to 0; Boston University lost to a strong team in George Washington, 14 to 0; Williams dispensed with Bowdoin, 25 to 0 and Rutgers upset Springfield, 26 to 0.

Fonseca to Manage Chicago White Sox

By the Associated Press

Chicago Oct. 12

LOU FONSECA today was named manager of the White Sox and given a two-year contract. He joined the White Sox during the 1931 season, coming from Cleveland in a trade for Willie Kamm, and succeeds Donie Bush, who resigned Friday.

College Football Results

Akron 12, Kent State 6.
Alabama 53, Miss. A. & M. 0.
Albama P. I. 7, Wisconsin 7.
Alleghany 39, Westminster 7.
Alma 12, Olivet 2.
Appalachian 20, King 0.
Arizona Teach 13, L. M. Aggies 6.
Baldwin Wallace 20, Hiram 0.
Bucknell 23, Albright 7.
Bates 34, Norwich 0.
Beloit 7, Lawrence 0.
Birmingham Southern 20, Stetson 0.
Bluefield 39, East Tenn. State 0.
Brown 19, Princeton 7.
California 6, Olympic Club 0.
California Aggies 12, Nevada 0.
Carnegie Tech 13, Georgia Tech 0.
Carleton 27, Hamline 0.
Carroll 0, Lake Forest 0.
Centenary 24, Baylor 13.
Central State 14, Ferris 6.
Charlestown 73, Danville Normal 0.
Clarkson 13, Rensselaer 7.
Chattanooga 14, Howard 0.
Citadel 13, Virginia M. I. 13.
Clemson 6, N. C. State 0.
Coast Guard 14, Brooklyn C. C. 0.
Colgate 16, Lafayette 0.
College of Idaho 7, Puget Sound 0.
Colorado Aggies 32, Colorado College 3.
Colorado 27, Colorado Mines 0.
Columbia 37, Wesleyan 0.
Cornell 27, Richmond 0.
Delaware 0, St. Joseph's 0.
Defiance 7, Findlay 0.
Denver 25, Mexico 6.
DeKalb 19, Milwaukee T. 2.
DePauw 7, Cincinnati 6.
Drexel 13, Juniata 7.
Dartmouth 14, Holy Cross 7.
Duke 18, Villanova 0.
Earlham 13, Hanover 0.
Eureka 13, Macomb 13.
Erskine 0, Furman 0.
Evansville 19, Oakland City 6.
Fiske 19, Lemoyne 19.
Florida 0, North Carolina 0.
Franklin 18, Rose P. I. 0.
George Washington 14, Boston 0.
Georgia 26, Yale 7.
Gettysburg 6, Mt. St Mary 3.
Grinnell 6, Cornell College 0.
Grove City 34, Slippery Rock 0.
Hampden-Sydney 49, American 0.
Hampton 20, St. Paul 0.
Harvard 39, New Hampshire 0.
Heidelberg 7, Otterbein 0.
Hillsdale 20, Oberlin 7.
Idaho 21, Montana 19.
Illinois Col. 19, Monmouth 19.
Illinois Res. 13, Indiana S. T. 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 21, Graceland 0.
John Carroll 19, Case 0.
Johns Hopkins 20, Lehigh 12.
Kalamazoo 19, Notre Dame (B) 7.
Kansas 30, James Milliken 0.
Kansas State 20, Missouri 7.
Kansas Wesleyan 51, Bethel 0.
Kentucky 45, Wash. and Lee 0.
Kentucky W. T. 14, Catawba 7.
Knox 7, Illinois S. M. 0.
Lacrosse S. T. 25, Stout 0.
Long Island 7, C. C. N. Y. 6.
Louisiana College 38, Delta T. 0.
Lowell T. S. 26, Arnold 0.
Luther 67, Dubuque 0.
Maine 16, Conn Aggies 0.
Marietta 6, Capital 3.
Marshall 25, S. W. Louisiana 1, 0.
Maryland 6, Annapolis 0.
Mass. State 32, Middlebury 6.
Mercer 21, Presbyterian 7.
Miss. College 45, Miss. T. 13.
Miami 37, Wabash 0.
Michigan 13, Chicago 7.
Michigan N. S. 27, Ohio State (B) 0.
Millikin 0, Carson Newman 0.
Montclair Teachers 25, Wagner 6.
Moorehead 18, Macalester 0.
Morgan 12, A. and T. 0.
Morris Brown 36, Twenty-fourth Inf. 0.
Mt. St. Charles 62, Intermountain 0.
Mt. St. Morris 20, Wheaton 0.
Nebraska 13, Oklahoma 0.
Nebraska S. T. 7, Western Union 6.
New River 33, Dakota Wesleyan 0.
New York Aggies 13, Hartwick 0.
New York 34, Georgetown 0.
North Central 7, Shurtleff 6.
North Dakota 52, South Dakota 6.
Northland 6, Michigan S. O. M. 0.
Notre Dame 0, Northwestern 0.
N. W. Missouri T. 7, S. W. Missouri 0.
Ohio 33, Denison 0.
Ohio Northern 16, East Kentucky T. 0.
Oklahoma City 6, Missouri S. O. M. 0.
Omaha 27, Tarkio 6.
Oregon State Res. 25, Linfield 0.
Oregon 13, Washington 0.
Oshkosh 8, Stevens Point 6.
Pacific College 7, Whitman 0.
Pennsylvania 14, Franklin & Marshall 0.
Penn M. I. 25, Upsala 7.
Pittsburgh 34, West Virginia 0.
Providence 27, Vermont 13.
Purdue 7, Illinois 6.
Rio Grande 18, Cedarville 7.
River Falls 13, Eau Claire 0.
Rochester 13, Hamilton 6.
Rice 7, Texas 0.
Rutgers 26, Springfield 0.
Santa Clara 27, S. D. Marines 0.
Santa Rosa 13, Weber 0.
Seton Hall 7, Canisius 6.
Sunbury 16, Steelton 18.
South Dakota 20, Morningside 0.
South 3, Virginia 0.
Southern California 38, Wash. State 6.
Southern Methodists 42, Arkansas 6.
Stanford 13, Minnesota 6.
St. Ambrose 7, Augustana 0.
St. Bonaventure 0, St. Vincent 0.
St. John's 0, St. Cloud T. 0.
St. Lawrence 5, Hobart 0.
St. Mary's 21, W. C. Army 7.
Susquehanna 18, Haverford 0.
Syracuse 48, Ohio Wesleyan 7.
Swarthmore 20, Washington College 0.
Tennessee 38, Mississippi 0.
Tennessee P. I. 19, Murray 7.
Temple 12, Penn State 0.
Texas Aggies 20, Iowa 0.
Texas Christian 40, Austin 0.
Tulane 40, Spring Hill 0.
Tuskegee 13, Wiley 0.
Tufts 21, Colby 6.
Union 7, Amherst 6.
Ursinus 7, Dickinson 6.
Utah Aggies 38, Western State 20.
Valparaiso 50, Aurora 0.
Vanderbilt 26, Ohio State 21.
Virginia M. I. 13, The Citadel 13.
Virginia P. I. 18, Davidson 6.
Virginia State 77, St. Augustine 0.
Wash. & Jeff. 19, Marshall 0.
Wayne 7, Western Union 6.
Waynesburg 25, Bethany 0.
Western Kentucky 14, Catawba 7.
Western Maryland 9, St. John's (A) 0.
West Point 20, Michigan State 7.
Williams 25, Bowdoin 0.
Worcester P. I. 13, Trinity 7.
Wyoming 13, Colorado Teachers 6.

WORLD SERIES STATISTICS

By the Associated Press

Seventh game:
Attendance, 20,805.
Receipts, $82,265.
Advisory council's share, $12,324.75.
Each club's share, $17,460.06.
Each league's share, $17,460.08.
Total for seven games.
Attendance, 231,567.
Receipts, $1,030,723.
Players' share, $320,303.46.
Advisory share, $154,608.45.
Each club's share, $138,752.77.
Each league's share, $138,752.77.

CANADIAN RUGBY RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 12—Hamilton Tigers, senior interprovincial rugby champions for the past four years, opened the 1931 season with a 17-to-7 victory over Toronto Argonauts on Saturday while Montreal A. A. A. swamped Ottawa, 32 to 6. In the Ontario Union, Balmy Beach, Canadian champions, won from Kitchener, 19 to 1, and Windsor defeated Hamilton, 23 to 7.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Hamilton 17, St. Stephens 38.
Maine 17, Conn. State 41.
Manhattan 15, Lehigh 40.
Cornell College 25, Iowa 47, Grinnell 52.
Mass. State 25, Worcester P. I. 31.
Middlebury 18, Williams 48.
Union 23, Colgate 33.

Twelve Record Performances Mark 1931 World Series

Seven Former Baseball Marks Are Displaced, While Five Others Are Equaled—Frisch of Cardinals Sets Three

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12 (AP)—Twelve record performances marked the 1931 World Series, including the displacement of seven former records and the equaling of five others.

The world champion Cardinals, led by "Pepper," the Martin bomber, came close to running wild through the record books. They won the series, but Martin's personal rampage was effectively stopped by Grove and Earnshaw in the last two games.

Martin had a half-dozen records all but wrapped up until he went hitless in his final two games. His early exploits were none the less heroic, and he tied two long-standing records with his total of 12 hits for the series and four runs batted in for one game. He stole five bases, within one of the record.

Frank Frisch, captain and second baseman of the Cardinals, set three new records. He increased two of his own by boosting his all-series total of hits to 52 and increasing his times at bat to 166. He also enjoys the distinction now of having participated in the most World Series games, 43, six more than "Babe" Ruth.

Frisch missed a good chance to equal Ruth's record of hitting .300 or better in five series. The Cardinal captain fell to a final batting mark of .259 by getting only one hit in the last two games. He was over the .300 mark four straight times with the Giants in 1921-24, but has yet to do so with the Cardinals.

The Athletics established a new defensive record by playing errorless ball in the first five games, but their defense was distinctly wabbly in the final contest. Poor work on two pop flies that went for singles and an error by Foxx after Cochrane dropped a third strike, contributed to the first-inning advantage the Cardinals gained against Earnshaw.

Earnshaw, by striking out 20 Cardinals in 24 innings, came within one of equaling Joe Wood's record against the Giants in 1912.

Al Simmons, big noise of the Athletics at bat, came within one of equaling Lou Gehrig's cleanup record by accounting for eight runs batted in. Simmons hit safely in all but one game, the second, and was the only player on either team to do so. The records broken or tied this year follow:

1. Most hits in one series, 12, Martin, equaling mark held jointly by Buck Herzog, Joe Jackson, Sam Rice.
2. Most runs batted in, one game, 4, Martin, equaling record shared by Elmer Smith, Goose Goslin, Babe Ruth, Lester Bell and Al Simmons.
3. Most hits, total series 52, Frisch, beating own former record of 45.
4. Most times at bat, total series, 166, Frisch, displacing own former mark of 139.
5. Most games played, total series, 43, Frisch, breaking former record of 37 held by Babe Ruth.
6. Most series umpired, 15, by William J. Klem, National League, breaking own former record.
7. Most two-hit pitching performances, in succession, one series, 2, by Burleigh Grimes of Cardinals and George Earnshaw of Athletics in third and fourth games. Equal feats of Ed Walsh of White Sox and Mordecai Brown of Cubs in 1906.

CLUB RECORDS

8. Most errorless games, one club, one series, 5, by Athletics, equaling mark of Giants in 1921.
9. Most successive errorless games, one club, one series, 5, by Athletics, breaking mark of 4 by Red Sox in 1918.
10. Most errorless games, both clubs, one series, 9, 5 by Athletics and 4 by Cardinals, breaking former mark of 8 by Yankees and Giants in 1921.
11. Most strike-outs, both clubs, one series, 85, including 45 Athletics and 40 Cardinals, beating former record of 82 by Giants and Yankees in 1921, eight games.
12. Fewest stolen bases, one club, one series, none, by Athletics, for third straight year.

Eastern Football Scores

HARVARD		YALE	
28 Bates	0	19-Maine	0
20-N. Hampshire	0	7-Georgia	26
67	0	26	26
PRINCETON		ANNAPOLIS	
27-Amherst	0	13-Will. & Mary	6
7-Brown	19	0-Maryland	6
34	19	13	12
COLUMBIA		DARTMOUTH	
61-Middlebury	0	56-Norwood	6
81-Union	0	61-Buffalo	0
37-Wesleyan	0	14-Holy Cross	7
149	0	131	13
WEST POINT		COLGATE	
60-Ohio North'n.	0	40-Niagara	0
67-Knox	6	45-St. Lawrence	0
20-Michigan S.	7	16-Lafayette	0
147	13	101	0
CORNELL		SYRACUSE	
68-Clarkson	0	46-St. Lawrence	6
37-Niagara	6	49-Hobart	0
27-Richmond	0	48-Ohio Wesle...	7
132	6	143	13
PITTSBURGH		NEW YORK	
61-Miami (O.)	0	65-Hobart	0
20-Iowa	0	54-W. Y. U.	0
34-W. Virginia	0	34-Georgetown	0
115	0	153	0
BROWN		CARNEGIE TECH.	
22-Colby	0	25-Buffalo	0
18-R. I. State	0	7-W. & J.	10
19-Princeton	7	13-Georgia Tech	0
59	7	45	10
WASH. & JEFF.		PENNSYLVANIA	
14-W. V. Wes.	0	32-Swarthmore	7
10-Carnegie T.	7	14-Frank. & M.	0
19-Marshall	0		
43	7	46	7

OUTBOARD WORLD RECORD

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 12 (AP)—Tom Eslick, Waukegan, Ill., set a world's record of 47.949 miles an hour with his class A outboard on Lake Merritt here yesterday at the national outboard motorboat championship races. Eslick won both heats of five miles each from a field of five competitors. He won the first race at a speed of 46.334 m. p. h. and made his best speed on the second heat. Hilda Mueller, Bay City, Mich., woman professional driver, won both heats of the class A division 2 races. Her best elapsed time for a heat was 16m. 39.1s. for the five-mile jaunt. Her speed of 36.39 m. p. h. was faster than the existing world's record for the class, but could not be considered as only four boats were in the race, instead of the required five. Jack Maypole, 14-year-old driver of River Forest, Ill., won two championships, class E in division one and class B in division one. His best speed was under the existing marks.

TORONTO RINK OPENS NOV. 12

TORONTO, Oct. 13—Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto's new sports arena, has announced its formal opening for Nov. 12, at which time it is expected that the Maple Leaf hockey team will play a National Hockey League game with the Chicago Black Hawks. The new Gardens will have a seating capacity of close to 13,000 for hockey games and every seat in the rink has a clear and unobstructed view.

FINAL TRIAL RACE CALLED

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—The final time-up race of the schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud against the Elsie in preparation for the forthcoming fishermen's racing series against the Canadian schooner Bluenose, off Halifax, was called off Saturday. The decision was made early in the afternoon when it became apparent that the schooners could not negotiate the course because of light airs.

SMITH TO CANADIENS

MONTREAL, Oct. 12—Art Smith, Ottawa defenseman, has been loaned to Canadiens for the coming season. Ottawa's franchise is not being operated and the players have been distributed among the other National Hockey League clubs.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

Yale 6, Georgia 3.

THEBAUD LEAVES FOR HALIFAX, N. S.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—With wharves and beaches lined with well wishers, the schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, challenger for the international fisherman's trophy, sailed at 11:15 a. m. today for Halifax, N. S., where she will race the Bluenose, holder of the trophy. The Thebaud slid from a marine railway this morning with her seams smoothed and her hull painted—groomed for the outstanding event of the fishing season—a series of contests to determine the racing championship of the North Atlantic fishing fleets.

The schooner is expected to reach Halifax in 48 hours, if weather conditions are favorable. Capt. Ben Pine, veteran Gloucester racing skipper, sent the Thebaud away in charge of Capt. John Mathewson, who will act as mate during the races. Captain Pine will leave by rail tonight.

Western Ontario And Queen's Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 12—University of Western Ontario started their third year in the senior intercollegiate rugby series on Saturday with a 7-to-3 victory over McGill University. The result was something of an upset as McGill, under the coaching of Frank Shaughnessy and with the forward pass legalized in Canadian football, was expected to have a decided margin on the other three teams. All the 10 points of the game were made on kicks for singles with the losers getting their trio in the first quar

STEEL DEMAND SHOWING SOME IMPROVEMENT

Rails in Slightly Better Demand—Automobile Makers Buy More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—A little more cheer has been felt in steel circles because of a few favorable developments.

The rate of operations has been increasing in some districts, such as Chicago and Youngstown. The automobile makers have been buying more steel than in several months. By November it is expected that automobile production will be considerably greater than now.

A slightly better demand for steel rails has set in. Pipe line demand has improved, there being a new inquiry for enough steel to build a 170-mile gas line. Manufacturers of agricultural implements count on expanding operations soon.

The governmental building of post offices and courthouses has by now become very active. There are at least 20 such buildings, for which the steel negotiations are in an active stage.

The steel price situation is as steady as could be expected under the circumstances, but what price changes occur are downward.

The price of pig iron has been marked down 50 cents a ton at Chicago, the range of $17 to $17.50 a ton being quoted. Large rivets have been reduced in price by $5 a ton, while bolts and nuts are none too strong.

A few more price concessions have appeared in iron and steel scrap, thus bringing the composite price for that article to the lowest level on record.

Ingot Production

Production of steel ingots during September was the lowest since September, 1921. The industry was engaged at 28 per cent of capacity as an average for the month, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. This was a lower rate than had been estimated currently during the month.

Pig iron production fell 6 per cent last month, though there was a net loss of only one active furnace, which would indicate a fair measure of stabilization.

The most active lines of manufacture just now involving the use of steel are the makers of metal furniture, cabinets and other sheet metal specialties. These are industries which center at Jamestown, N. Y., and Youngstown, Ohio. In several instances companies are working at full capacity on such style of manufacture. A fact which checks this observation is the report of sellers of light steel products such as sheets and strips that the volume of business is somewhat better.

Demand for steel plates has improved somewhat in the eastern Pennsylvania district. About 11,000 tons of plates will be needed for building ships to transport freight cars along the coast. The Baldwin Locomotive Works is to build a coal separator which will require 3500 tons of plates.

Steel Rails Hold

It is stated in the steel trade that the recent cut in the price of tin plate was not due to the wage cut but rather to the fact that prices for pig tin and tin mill black plate had receded so sharply in recent months. The price of steel rails holds at $43 a ton, the same price which has prevailed for many years. Rails are regarded as a very special product where unusual care and costs enter construction and for these reasons the rail makers justify the maintenance of prices.

The pig iron markets continue quiet. There is reported to be an inquiry for 1000 tons at Bridgeport, Conn., while a Rhode Island melter is in the market for 200 to 300 tons. The melt of iron is believed to be improving slowly, though the gains are not conspicuous. Saleh are very steady week by week, totaling about 3000 tons weekly at New York and averaging 1500 tons at Boston.

Birmingham iron, which was a considerable factor in the Northeast for many months, is not selling in large quantities, though an occasional carload lot is disposed of here where the foundries wish the certain brands to mix with more local irons. The price of Birmingham iron is steady at $11 a ton, furnace, for shipment into far-away districts and $12 for home deliveries. The southern cast iron pipe makers are busy producing 32,000 tons of pipe for Lincoln, Neb., and a considerable quantity of pig iron is being consumed in the manufacture.

Silver Stronger

Silver has been the chief nonferrous metal to advance in price, reaching 29¾c an ounce late in the week as compared with an average price of 27¾c during most of the summer.

Zinc has declined $3 a ton to 3½c per pound, East St. Louis. Tin fluctuated within the range of 22 to 22½c per pound, which are levels the lowest for the present century, but on Friday spurted to 23c. Lead has been reduced $8 a ton altogether during the last 10 days, which has marked the end of a price stability dating from June 25.

Copper is firm, but at the lowest level in history.

The copper market is stronger as it becomes evident that some step will be taken to remedy the present situation before the close of the year. Delegates of copper producers from all over the world will meet at New York late this month to consider plans for curtailment of production.

INVESTORS SYNDICATE

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12, 1931—An increase in assets of $5,843,308 during the first nine months of 1931 is shown by the Sept. 30 balance sheet of Investors Syndicate, made public today by E. M. Richardson, secretary and treasprer. Resources of the company, Mr. Richardson said, gained $688,547.37 in September, the largest monthly increase since June. Total assets equal $44,653,424 as of Sept. 30.

BEATRICE CREAMERY COMPANY

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—Beatrice Creamery Company reports for the six months ended Aug. 31, net of $1,882,779 after depreciation, federal taxes and minority interests, equivalent after dividend requirements on preferred stocks of subsidiaries and 7 per cent preferred of Beatrice Creamery Company to $4.07 a share (par $50) on 372,241 shares of common, compared with $2,166,206 or $5.29 a share on 398,866 common shares a year before.

Stock Exchange Holiday

All of the financial markets, the banks and commodity markets of the United States are closed today, Columbus Day.

Average Yield Of Stocks October 5 Hits Record High

An average yield of 12.09 per cent, a record high for 50 years, was established on Oct. 5 by the 301 active cash-dividend paying common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, according to the monthly compilation by Moody's Investors Service. This compares with the previous peak of 9.92 per cent, recorded in 1921.

On the first of October the average yield amounted to 11.54 per cent, as contrasted with 8.03 per cent one month earlier. This large yield increase was made despite dividend reductions and omissions among stocks on the list greater in number than in any similar period since the beginning of the depression, the analysis states. There were 45 changes in dividend rates on these issues during September, with 20 omissions, 24 reductions and only one increase.

"The universal character of the market reaction last month is illustrated by the fact that the yield increased in the case of every one of the 42 individual groups of stocks tabulated," Moody's comments. "Changes were relatively slight in the electrical equipment and textile classifications.

One of the largest yield advances was made by department stores, with an increase from 9.45 per cent to 15.87 per cent.

"Another striking change is shown by two theater and amusement stocks, whose average return rose from 12.40 per cent to 23.72 per cent. Other groups with yields above 15 per cent on the first of the month include agricultural implements, cement, and radio and phonograph."

United States Foreign Trade Overemphasized

An increase of only 5 per cent in present United States production of manufactured goods would probably more than offset the drop that has occurred in its exports of the same class since 1929, according to Poor's Weekly Stock Market Bulletin.

"Nobody will deny the importance of our export markets for cotton, copper, and some other commodities," says Poor's, "but when people tell us that we can't go ahead and prosper again here in the United States until our exports of manufactured goods are restored to their boom dimensions, they are overlooking the relatively small part that exports have played in our past prosperity.

"In our most prosperous year, 1929, Poor's estimated that the net value of manufactured commodities produced in the United States was $44,800,000,000. This does not include the goods produced by one industry and used as materials by other industries which would probably bring the grand total to around $70,000,000,000.

"In the same year 1929, our exports of various groups of domestic manufactures were $3,745,000,000. Depending on what basis is used, these exports of manufactures may be estimated at from about 5 per cent to less than 9 per cent of our total production.

"We estimate that 1931 exports of manufactures will show a decrease of close to $2,000,000,000 from the high 1929 figures. This looks like a terrible loss, but it is only a small item compared with the decrease in our domestic trade with our home consumers.

"While dollar figures in both instances are somewhat misleading because of the large drop in commodity prices, it is probable that the value of United States production of domestic manufactures will show a drop of at least $20,000,000,000 from the 1929 gross.

"This decrease of $20,000,000,000 in value of our total output makes the loss of $2,000,000,000 in our exports of manufactures look insignificant."

BUYING OF STOCKS IN LONDON MARKET OF GOOD CHARACTER

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Confident buying on the Stock Exchange today sent home rails up one to two points, gilt-edge securities held their ground, and industrials were steady.

Transatlantic issues maintained their level. Hydro Electric was $11¾ and Radios $18. Foreign exchange favored London with a New York quotation of $3.88½, Paris 98.37 francs and Amsterdam 9.56½ florins.

DIVIDENDS

New York & Foreign Investing Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 13.

PARAMOUNT-PUBLIX CORP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Paramount-Publix Corporation reported consolidated net profit, including earnings of subsidiary companies, of $5,743,255, equal to $1.82 a common share, for the six months, and $2,227,603, or 70 cents a common share, for the three months ended June 27 last. These earnings compared with $8,441,212 for the six months, and $3,606,444 for the three months ended June 28, 1930.

CANADIAN INCORPORATIONS

TORONTO, Oct. 12—New companies incorporated in Canada the week ended Oct. 6 were 56, with authorized capital of $9,081,400, compared with 70 having capital of $5,467,300 in the preceding week and 78 with $11,543,300 a year ago. Incorporations for 1931 to October 6 numbered 3152, with $449,382,250 capital, compared with 3404 with $657,494,985 a year before.

NASH CUTS DIVIDEND

KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 12 (AP)—Directors of Nash Motors Company declared a 50-cent quarterly dividend payable Nov. 2, to stockholders of record Oct. 20, thus placing the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with $4 the year before. Earnings were declared at $1,906,751, compared with $1,360,573 the previous quarter.

FINLAND SUSPENDS GOLD STANDARD

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Bank of Finland followed the lead of other Scandinavian countries today by suspending the gold standard. At the same time the discount rate was raised from 5 per cent to 9 per cent.

TEN SECTIONS OF INDUSTRY SHOWING GAIN

Bankers' Journal Notes Smaller Stocks and Increased Output

Whatever the developments of the last month have lacked in evidence of seasonal expansion of manufacturing and trade have been made up by the sensational readjustments in wage scales, currency troubles abroad and further recuperation in the domestic industries, no less than 10 of which are now operating at higher levels than a year ago, the American Bankers Association Journal says in its current business review.

The course of general liquidation that first affected security quotations and bank credit, then carried down wholesale prices of commodities, is finally passing to retail prices, rents, cost of living and wages, it says, adding:

"Suspension of the gold standard has both helped and hurt England. It is now apparent that, while the crisis was precipitated by currency and financial conditions, the underlying causes were industrial, and arose from the inability of England to bring its manufacturing and distributing costs into line with the lower level of prices prevailing in world markets.

"Depreciation of the pound sterling will mean that the same money wage will represent a real wage, and this will enable English goods to better compete in world markets. Already a considerable number of concerns have resumed full-time schedules for the first time in two years or more.

"Meanwhile, the industries in this country are continuing to readjust their operations to the new level of prices and, as distress stocks of merchandise are disposed of and the inevitable replacement demand on the part of the public broadens, the producers are gradually increasing output.

"To date no less than 10 of the major industries have apparently touched bottom and are currently running at better rates than a year ago. With one exception, the list is made up of those lines supplying goods for immediate consumption and include cotton, wool, silk, upper leather, shoes, tires, gasoline, flour, sugar and aircraft."

Chicago Market Short Selling Watched Closely

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—The Chicago Stock Exchange has taken a number of steps recently indicative of efforts to keep close watch over short sales, with a view to knowing to just what extent they are occurring.

The matter goes back to Sept. 21 when the governing committee said that "in view of the suspension of gold payments in England it is determined that short selling during the present emergency would result in a condition which would not fairly reflect the market or true values. Hence any such short selling will be looked upon as an act detrimental to the interests of the exchange and of the public. Members are required to report in detail daily, beginning at once, all short positions carried and for whose account." Until that time such reports had only been asked for weekly.

This resolution, however, stood good for only two days, being rescinded on Sept. 23, but was ordered that the daily reports were to be continued.

On Oct. 6 the committee on business conduct directed that "before executing any selling orders, members shall ascertain and notify their floor brokers whether such orders are for long or short account."

Then on Oct. 8 members of the exchange were requested by the committee on business conduct to furnish, "in addition to the reports giving the short position of accounts now being submitted, a list of all short sales of stocks listed on "the Chicago Stock Exchange made each day and covered on the same day." It was pointed out that until this ruling was established, there was no way of keeping track of the short sales which were covered the same day they were made.

SENTIMENT BETTER IN STEEL CIRCLES

Time is increasingly on the side of steel producers, and as the late fall approaches such important outlets for steel as the railroads and the automobile industry apparently cannot much longer defer covering certain minimum requirements, states the magazine Steel.

Stimulated also by the President's formation of $1,000,000,000 credit pool to divert to industry funds now frozen in bank credits, a development which will not affect steel directly but cannot fail to help quicken all industry, sentiment in steel has lifted considerably.

STOCK VALUES GAIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1931—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Oct. 10 was $12,440,596,856, an increase of $1,-16,828,976, or 10.35 per cent, as compared with the market value of $11,373,767,880 at the close o fthe preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Consols for money today were 54½. De Beers was 2⅞, Rand Mines 3⅝. Bar silver was 17⅛d. an ounce. Money was 4 per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 5¼@½ per cent; three months bills 5 1/16@⅛ per cent.

LONDON BOARD OF TRADE

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—London Board of Trade figures show: Total imports, £68,-310,000; exports of British products, £20,-846,000; re-exports, £3,760,000; total exports, £33,600,000; excess of imports, £34,710,000.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Department store sales in the Boston Federal Reserve district in September increased 2 per cent over a year ago, while the other 11 districts showed substantial decreases, Federal Reserve Board states.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Home Savings Bank of Boston declared the usual semi-annual dividend on deposits of 3¼ per cent, payable Oct. 31.

Convincing Signs Of Recovery Seen

TO THOSE who hear that trade and industry are picking up but who are a bit skeptical or have no data on which to base such an assertion, it will be helpful to note that the index published by Irving Fisher, recognized as an authority on the warp and woof that go to make up the business fabric, shows that business conditions gained 7.3 per cent in September. In addition, carloadings gained 11.2 per cent in the week ended Sept. 16 over the previous week.

Other heartening data was the 1.5 per cent gain in steel ingot production for the week beginning Oct. 5 over the preceding one, the gain in new construction contracts for the three weeks ended Sept. 26 as compared with the like period in August, sales of furniture in the last five weeks which if kept up to the end of November would make an all-time record for the last quarter, and carpet wool consumption which is up 20 per cent for the first eight months and up 88 per cent in August over the like 1930 month.

GRAIN MARKET RESPONDS TO BETTER NEWS

Security Improvement Aids Wheat—Poor Russian Crop Factor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—Grain markets made a rather vigorous response to the financial moves sponsored by the Administration, short covering being on a quite liberal scale, where there was more general buying than for some time.

Wheat led in the upturn, the sharp recovery in the stock market stimulating buying, while the market also was affected by the numerous foreign cables, indicating that Russia might fall down substantially on its program of wheat shipping for the season.

Judging from some of the foreign reports, Russian authorities have been disappointed over the results of collective farming, yields having been much less than expected. Shipments from the Soviet Republic have decreased quite steadily since the peak was reached early in the season, exports for last week being only 3,072,000 bushels.

Should it develop that Russian shipments are below expectations, Europe might have to turn definitely to this country and Canada. Crops in western and southeastern Europe have been smaller than forecast early; there was a small stock carried over, and buyers have banked heavily on liberal Russian exportations.

Canada, with its small crop should have no difficulty in disposing of its surplus. With the deficiency in spring wheat in this country making for heavy domestic consumption of the winter wheat raised, any improvement in the export trade would be quickly reflected in better markets.

Sentiment has been quite friendly to the wheat market for some time, but the weakness in stocks put a damper on buying enthusiasm. If the stock situation improves, it is logical to expect more activity and better prices for wheat, as it is generally conceded the market is pretty well sold out.

Much will depend on the winter wheat acreage. If this is reduced from 15 to 25 per cent as expected, by next summer supply and demand conditions should be pretty well balanced. Receipts of spring wheat have been small, and stocks northwest are decreasing, an unusual development for this time of the year.

Canadian marketings have been heavier recently, but the movement to date is small compared with recent years. Stocks in all positions in Canada except on the farms and in transit are about 49,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

Prospects for an early movement of new corn, free selling of the old crop grain, and increasing receipts depressed corn for a time, but on the recent decline there was good buying, and prices rallied with other grains following the rally in stocks. Indications are for a two-sided market temporarily at least.

Argentine shipments are extremely heavy, 15,039,000 bushels for the week. Europe appears to be able to absorb the corn shipments easily, and feed grain crops abroad are considered below normal.

Oats and rye have had fair support on the dips, owing to the strong statistical situation.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

New York and Chicago: Holiday.

London: Substantial gains in home rails and industrials. Finland bonds up on abandonment of the gold standard, German and Japanese bonds reactionary. Quiet at the close.

Paris: Bourse dull and irregular with a general decline at the opening which was largely recovered at the close.

Berlin: Boerse closed.

TO CONTROL EXCHANGE OPERATIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Argentine Government will take over control of foreign exchange operations, beginning next Tuesday, under a decree issued by the Cabinet Council. A commission has been empowered to fix the rate of exchange daily and supervise transactions. The decree is intended to check speculation.

SEARS, ROEBUCK SALES

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—Sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. for its tenth period of 1931, Sept. 11 to Oct. 8, totaled $37,150,259, compared with $32,837,927 last year, a decrease of 17.3 per cent. For the first ten periods of the year the decrease has been 4.6 per cent, sales totaling $290,067,668, compared with $284,475,425 for the corresponding period of 1930.

ALBERT FRANK & CO.

Frank J. Reynolds, president of Albert Frank & Co., nationally known advertising agency, announces the appointment of Charles S. Roberts as general manager of the Chicago office. Mr. Roberts, who is a Chicagoan, will assume his new duties at once.

LEATHER TRADE REPORTS FAIR AMOUNT MOVING

Demand Is Mostly for Small Lots—Price Tone Is Easy

Demand for leather is moderate. Some selections are moving steadily in lots for immediate consumption. Prices generally have an easy tone.

Oak sole leather tanners report new business as wholly related to immediate needs. Demand, though frequent, is limited to relatively small lots. As a whole the market is easy. Standard makes of oak backs are nominally quoted at 36 to 34c, oak bends at 40 to 38c, and finder's oak bends, heavy selection, grade A, at 48c. The B grade is selling in a fair way at 45c.

Oak offal is reported as dull. Moderate-sized lots has sold as follows: No. 1 rough double shoulders, 28 to 26c; second, 26 to 24c; cheaper lots, 24 to 22c. Standard makes of bellies, belting butt varieties, are 16 to 15c. Back trim bellies are selling at 14c. Untrimmed heads are in fair demand at 10c. These figures featured last week in small-lot deals, but the price views of carlot buyers range fully 2 cents under asking prices.

Union sole leather is light. Packer steer backs are offered at 34 to 32c; factory bends, No. 2, 42 to 40c; country hide bends, No. 2, at 32c, and No. 33 at 30c.

Offal More Active

Union offal dealers in the Boston market report a spurt of business the last several days. Single shoulders, attractive of tannage and liberal in their making, are quoted at 22 to 20c. Bellies broad in trim are 15 to 14c. Untrimmed heads are 12 to 10c.

Upper leather tanners are still shipping on back orders. Daily bookings of new business are reported especially noticeable on heavy sides of black, and on a shade called natural color, some of full chrome tannage but largely of a retan description containing a certain amount of chrome. Light-weight upper stock is comparatively slow of sale, with prices unsettled.

Calfskins in the Boston market are slow. Choice tannages of full chrome, plump-weight skins are quoted at 40 to 36c, and a prime medium selection at 32 to 28c. A lower grade is moving at 26 to 24c. New York and Philadelphia dealers report that small orders feature daily bookings.

Interest in Side-Upper

Side upper leather buyers are showing some interest in the cheaper selections of black and tan sides when obtainable at 12 to 10c a foot. However, 14 to 12c is asked for standard grades. Odd lots, mixed tannages, have been booked out at less than 10c. Choice grades of full-chrome, extreme-spread, of the better selections, are listed at 20 to 18c, with seconds 18 to 16c and a prime third 15 to 14c.

Elk sides, light weight, are in fair demand at 16c down. The standard selections were somewhat slow last week.

Split leather at smooth finish and prime tannage, plump in weight, is in daily demand by manufacturers specializing work shoes. Split suitable for lining is having a satisfactory demand as regards quantity. Prices are under pressure. A good quality is selling at 6c.

Patent leather demand last week favored low grades of guaranteed leather obtainable at 14 to 12c. A prime grade of chrome-tanned, small-spread sides is quoted at 28 to 24c, with seconds 22 to 20c. Thirds moved fairly well at 18c. Large spread selections are obtainable on a basis of 24 to 20c, with second choice quoted at 18 to 16c.

Demand for patent leather footwear during the run of 1931 excelled that of 1930 by 18 per cent, and 1932 business promises to surpass the record of 1931.

Glazed kid tanners report no material increase in contracting. A fairly good run of small sales continues at listed prices.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain system sales compared:

WESTERN AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY (Kansas City)

	1931	1930	Dec. %
Sept. sales	$972,500	$1,004,500	6.89
9 months	9,269,400	10,234,600	9.43

INTERSTATE DEPARTMENT STORES

	1931	1930	Dec.%
September sales	$1,404,995	$1,522,469	7.7
9 months	15,143,599	14,759,336	*2.6

*Increase.

EXCHANGE BUFFET SALES

	1931	1930	Dec.%
September	$385,411	$493,017	21.8
5 months	2,053,944	2,472,132	16.9

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY

Scott Paper Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 27, 1931, net profit of $754,404 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal after preferred dividends to $3.82 a share on 165,488 common shares, compared with $753,526 or $3.96 a share on 159,097 common shares outstanding in the first nine months of 1930. Net profit in the September quarter was $238,387, equal to $1.17 a share on 165,488 common shares, compared with $215,043 or $1.08 a share on 165,268 common shares in the preceding quarter, and $251,368 or $1.32 a share on 159,097 common shares in the third quarter of 1930.

MOTORCAR REGISTRATIONS

DETROIT, Oct. 12—Despite a shrinkage of 27.7 per cent in new passenger car registrations for eight months, five makes were able to show increase in their retail sales over 1930. Auburn showed the phenomenal gain of 175.5 per cent over 1930 sales volume for eight months, to 25,178 from 9137. Cadillac 14.5 per cent to 8533 from 7448; Willys, 14.4 per cent to 29,-710 from 25,958; Plymouth, 10 per cent to 53,506 from 48,668; Pontiac 9 per cent to 60,189 from 55,740.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO.

American Hide & Leather Company reports for the 12 weeks ended Sept. 19, an operating profit of $29,056, after charging repairs, depreciation, interest on loans, and reserve for taxes, but before adjustment of inventory to market value. This compares with an operating profit of $27,145 for the corresponding period last year.

PARAMOUNT PUBLIX CORP.

For six months ended June 30 Paramount Publix Corp. reports consolidated net profit, including subsidiaries, of $5,743,255 after charges and federal taxes, equal to $1.82 a share on the 3,155,634 average no-par shares of capital stock. This compares with $8,-441,212 or $2.98 a share on 2,833,621 average shares, in the first six months of 1930.

EQUITABLE OFFICE BUILDING

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Net profit of Equitable Office Building Corporation for five months ended Sept. 30 is equal, after dividend requirements on the 6% shares of 7 per cent preferred, to $1.04 a share on the 895,464 shares of common, compared with $1.12 in the like five months of the previous fiscal year.

A Window in Wall Street

Recalling the '90's

THE dropping of the gold standard by several countries has revived the demand for currency based on both gold and silver. If silver were recognized as a world monetary base, it is pointed out, the purchasing power of China, India and numerous other countries would be greatly increased. The advocates of bimetallism say the supply of gold has proved inadequate as a base for money and credit, and that an increase in the metallic base must precede a rise in prices and an expansion of world trade. Bankers appear to consider the question a closed one. They say it was settled long ago. One of the difficulties in operating a bimetallic standard lies in the fact that all commodities, including gold and silver, are subject to fluctuations of value in relation with other commodities. As production and demand of gold and silver vary, it is explained, silver sometimes is more valuable in terms of gold than at other times. It, therefore, is difficult to maintain a fixed ratio of value between the two metals. The establishment of such a ratio is, of course, necessary to the founding of a currency upon them.

On the Shelf

There's a lot of money around. But where? To say it is in the banks answers the question only in part. Under mattresses, in vases on family mantelpieces, beneath loose bricks in fireplaces—in such places, a study of circulation says, there is probably more money hidden than at any time in history. Currency circulation now stands about 25 per cent above the average for the last five years, it is pointed out. Business, instead of being proportionately stimulated is at a low level. There is an encouraging aspect to the current practice of hoarding, however. It is that in other depressions, hoarding has been one of the last developments before a business upturn.

A Judicious Public

Odd-lot buying—purchasing of shares in amounts under 100—recently has been exceedingly active. A large portion of this buying has been on a cash basis. It would appear, then, that the public is getting back into the stock market. But not in the hit-or-miss way in which so many persons entered into speculation before the market crash in 1929. In those days a 10 per cent margin was regarded by too many neophytes as a guarantee of future financial independence. Nowadays many stocks are selling so low that the equivalent of a 10 per cent margin in 1929 will buy them outright. The public's reluctance to borrow money is emphasized in the latest brokers' loans report. In a week of swiftly advancing prices, these loans dropped $171,000,000.

Four-in-Hand

Sugar is sweetening the business outlook somewhat. Woolens are warming it. Theaters are brightening it. Conversation is adding a little cheer. A relatively firm or gradually rising trend of sugar prices should prevail during coming months, a forecast by Standard Statistics Company says. Activity in the woolen industry for 1931 is expected to make a favorable showing as compared with last year. Telephone operating income may be slightly better than in 1930. Cost reductions have been effected in the motion picture industry and some improvement in earnings is looked for in the last quarter of this year.

C. W. M.

SUBSTANTIAL RISE IN BANK STOCKS AS OUTLOOK CLEARS

Boston and New York bank stocks have been quick to reflect the recently improved banking situation by advancing sharply from their lows of early in the month.

In view of the barometric nature of bank stock fluctuations, the current strength is a most heartening development.

The new National Credit Corporation, which is being given the warmest possible support by substantial bankers, is expected to greatly strengthen banks in need of greater liquidity and to impede the spread of bank suspensions. Overnight, confidence in the banking system appears to have been greatly strengthened.

It also is obvious that the period of abnormally low money rates has ended. Rates of almost every classification have advanced since the New York Federal Reserve Bank marked up its rediscount rate from 1½ to 2½ per cent. Earnings of banks, it is felt, may thus be increased at the same time that depreciation of their security investments may, if the last few days are a criterion, be materially lessened.

From the low points of around 10 days ago, advances in the leading Boston and New York issues have been substantial. The following table shows advances from recent low points to current prices:

BOSTON

	Recent lows	Current	Advance
Atlantis	35	42	7
National Shawmut	25	36	11
First National	40	48	8

NEW YORK

Bank of America	20	29	9
Bankers Trust	52	70	18
Chase	36	47	11
Chemical	33	38	5
City	49	63	14
First National	2400	2600	200
Guaranty Trust	260	334	74
Irving Trust	19	24	5
Manhattan	29	46	19
New York Trust	95	107	12

ARGENTINE EXPORTS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 12 (AP)—Official figures show that during the first nine months of 1931 exports totaled 474,443,000 gold pesos (about $253,000,000), compared with 483,537,000 gold pesos in the corresponding period of 1930. The drop was attributed to decreased commodity costs as the export tonnage increased from 9,078,000 tons in 1930 to 13,968,000 tons in 1931.

DIVIDEND OMISSION

Julian & Kokenge Company, Cincinnati, has omitted the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common due at this time.

MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED

A Complete Banking Service

The Midland Bank offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of banking business of every description It has offices in the Atlantic Liners "*Aquitania*" "*Berengaria*" "*Mauretania*" and with affiliated banks operates over 2550 branches in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The offices in Poultry and at 196 Piccadilly are specially equipped for the use of American visitors.

Head Office: POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.2
Overseas Branch: 122 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED $2,000,000,000

CREDIT PROGRAM IS DENIED MEANS TO INFLATE CASH

(Continued from Page 1)

$500,000,000 since Sept. 20, when England went off the gold standard—are all regarded as part of one picture, showing the need of prompt and energetic financial leadership. This type of leadership, it is declared, has now made its appearance.

Officials decline to be quoted on the subject, but the rapid flight of gold which brought the forcible increase in the rediscount rate is regarded as worthy of special attention. It has been accompanied in a few instances abroad by a miniature "flight from the dollar." To a degree the sale of American securities held in foreign countries has its counterpart in the same viewpoint which has caused domestic hoarding of currency. It is believed to be the reason behind the announcement from the White House that the President does not regard his present program as a move toward inflation, but as a step to halt deflation.

Bimetalism Unacceptable

As the term is generally interpreted here, it means that there will be no effort to carry back commodity prices in the coming expansion of credit to the high peaks of the boom days. It is coupled with the positive declaration, repeated by many administration leaders in Congress, that there is no thought of accepting bimetalism, which is another way of saying, going off the gold standard.

A rumor to the effect that the United States was planning to drop gold was apparently responsible in part for the "flight from the dollar" reported in Poland, and similar uneasiness in France, where it was supposed by timid holders of dollar credit that a wholesale inflation process was involved in President Hoover's rehabilitation program.

The latest development appears to be a definite program for carrying aid to the railroads in meeting payments on some $234,000,000 of securities falling due in 1932. It is understood this project was discussed by President Hoover and Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, over the week-end at the Rapidan camp. The question is tied up with the requirements for earnings on railroad bonds held by savings banks and insurance companies operating under state laws. If earnings fall below a certain level the bonds cannot be accepted as security, and with the recent state of the market this situation might have involved many of the issues of the big carriers, with consequent embarrassment of the banks.

It is hoped that the impetus given to the bond and stock market by President Hoover's program will aid the carriers, while at the same time achieving certain other purposes, among them restoring of the confidence of those who are hoarding money. The index of this development is the Treasury figure showing the amount of "currency in circulation." In other words, it is money withdrawn from the banks. A great deal of this money is used to carry on ordinary trade, but today the total has reached $5,431,000,000 with no perceptible quickening of trade; or an increase of $944,000,000 in the last year.

$185,000,000 in Week

Most spectacular was the increase of $185,000,000 in the week before last—just a week before President Hoover came to the assistance of business in his move to restore confidence in the banks from which the hoarded money was being withdrawn.

The increase of the New York discount rate, it is declared here, means the end of the effort to fight the depression by easy money. It was an effort that failed. Now, it is declared, with the high rates, the banks will be able to earn more money, and at the same time the reason for removing gold from the country is diminished. It is to this question of gold that the present thoughts of financial authorities here constantly return. It is agreed that the country has too much gold. But a withdrawal so rapid as that of the past four weeks causes embarrassing problems.

It is estimated that European central banks hold something over $1,000,000,000 in American exchange. The sudden removal of all this money, which might follow a "run on the dollar" would have decidedly inconvenient consequences, it is acknowledged, even with the vast store of gold that the United States holds. The ratio of gold to the notes outstanding under the Federal Reserve System need be only 40 per cent, and recently this gold reserve has been almost double the minimum requirement.

The remainder must be "covered" by gold or by eligible paper, and it is in this latter class that the Treasury and President Hoover have proposed a broader definition to bring wider assistance to trade. At the same time a more flexible provision would undoubtedly aid the Reserve System in any sudden call made upon the New York gold stocks by action from abroad.

BURLINGTON'S SEPTEMBER RESULTS

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—September net railway operating income of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. is estimated at about $1,975,000, compared with $2,883,798 in the like 1930 month.

BASEL BANKERS ARE REASSURED OF U. S. POSITION

(Continued from Page 1)

used up long since, according to the interpretation which Mr. Burgess gave to the governors here.

The new plan, far from being inflation, he said, is a mere expansion into a fruitful but hitherto unneeded field of finance. Hearing this description of the national credit corporation removed many doubts from European banking leaders, and they are returning to their respective central banks with renewed confidence in American stability. It is understood Mr. Burgess was sent from New York precisely because the Hoover plan was about to be announced and it was wished to quiet doubts of central bankers before they had opportunity to cause uneasiness. Mr. Burgess has made a strong personal impression upon the European governors and thus becomes a financial ambassador.

The second important result of his trip concerns the position of the dollar in Europe. Withdrawals of gold deposits in New York, made by several central European banks in the past few weeks, aroused unjustified anxiety in foreign countries about the dollar's stability. In minor capitals like Warsaw, and even in Basel where the bankers should know better, dollar quotations slipped to strange new lows.

Mr. Burgess assured the governors of these banks that they could withdraw all the gold they have placed in New York without making a real impression upon American reserves. He quoted weighty figures of American gold strength and warned the bankers that their attacks upon the dollar would merely react to their own disadvantage. Then he gave a full exposition of America's internal position, buttressing it with sufficient indisputable financial facts to surprise the European bankers.

In the words of an official of the World Bank, "We were astonished to learn how favorable the American position really is."

The third chief result of Mr. Burgess' visit is the information he in turn received from the Europeans. Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, gave full information respecting probable stabilization of the pound, pointing out that no action is to be expected until after the elections and the new Government is in power. He reminded Mr. Burgess and the continental governors that revaluation of the pound depends, not upon the Bank of England, but upon the new Cabinet.

In reply the Europeans stressed to Mr. Norman that fluctuations in the pound caused serious difficulties for all other countries, and united in a request that stabilization action be pushed through with utmost speed.

The continental bankers then outlined their own national positions and it is believed Mr. Burgess received sufficient documentation to decide for the Federal Reserve whether it will participate in various measures to stabilize central European currencies.

Little was said respecting various plans for general financial recovery, for, in the view of Mr. Burgess, as well as European leaders, return to stability may come through separate measures in each country. "One country will show the way back to prosperity and the others will follow," said the highest American authority here.

A suggested plan for a new world currency has been countered by the argument that a world currency exists already, namely gold. Therefore ambitious projects for issue of notes by the World Bank seem momentarily shelved.

The bankers met as usual, informally, Sunday. Mr. Burgess was the center of a group at the World Bank headquarters. Today, however, he did not participate in the official meeting, although the distinction between official and unofficial cooperation is in reality slight.

Today the bankers met and decided to renew the bank's quarter share of the $100,000,000 credit to Germany, which expires Nov. 4. The Basel bank was able to extend its quota, but the Bank of England notified of its inability to prolong its portion. The second decision was the prolongation of the 190,000,000-schilling credit to Austria, falling due Oct. 16.

The position of the bank in the two months elapsed since the last meeting was officially explained. The World Bank's losses in sterlings' departure from gold were small, it was explained, since the bank gained in its obligations to England, payable in pounds, while losing in transactions flowing inversely.

Similarly with Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the bank's losses were relatively slight. The bank's condition is excellent today, it was explained, and altogether the institution has weathered the financial storms of its chief members with remarkable seaworthiness.

GENERAL FIREPROOFING COMPANY

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 12—Improvement in metal furniture buying is reported this week by General Fireproofing Company, one of the country's largest fabricators of steel and aluminum office equipment. Three orders alone involve $150,000

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
5:15 Instrumental group.
5:30 Political talk.
5:40 NBC, Breen and DeRose
6:30 Political talk.
6:00 "Cap'n Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Piano soloist; news.
6:44 Temperature and barometer readings.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys: sketch.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 Talk series.
7:30 NBC, Miss Lee Morse, songs.
7:45 Instrumental group.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Uncle Dan'l."
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: Mr. Harvey S. Firestone Jr., guest speaker; Gladys Rice, soprano; James Melton, tenor; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra: soloists.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Orchestra; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; male quartet.
10:00 NBC, Magazine sketches.
10:45 NBC, Simonis Guardsmen: soloists; Kogen orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Political talk.
11:25 NBC, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:45 NBC, Cab Calloway and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 NBC, "Gems of Melody": string trio; soloist.
5:30 Agricultural markets; talk.
5:40 "Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:55 Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sport review; temperature.
6:15 Finger Lakes Program.
6:30 WBZ Rocket Club.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
8:00 Modern Concert Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days: "Stringing a Tenderfoot."
9:00 NBC, Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Musical Dominoes; popular orchestra; piano duo.
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Ohman and Arden, pianos; strings; novelty orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch: "Rah! Rah! Football."
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Rebroadcast Program.
11:25 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
12:45 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Musical Groceryman."
5:05 Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Stampers Orchestra.
5:45 "Musical Cameos": Edward Jardon, tenor; orchestra.
6:00 Varieties: tenor; trio; orchestra.
6:15 Political talk; music.
6:30 Pyro Entertainers: piano duo; soloist.
6:45 Close Friends Club with "Bob" Emery; "Mary Alice and George."
7:00 Temperance; talk; weather.
7:15 CBS, Linit Orchestra; Gene Austin, guest soloist; Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet.
7:30 Colt time; Emily MacKenzie, soprano; organ and piano duets.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor, from Academy of Music, Philadelphia. Excerpts from "Orfeo" (Monteverdi); Prelude from "Alceste," Notturno from "Le Triomphe de l'Amour," Menuetto from "Le Temple de la Paix," March from "Thesee" (Lulli); Trumpet March (Purcell); L'Estro Armonico, Concerto Grosso in D Minor (Vivaldi); Overture to the tragedy "Castor and Pollux" (Rameau); "Water Music" (Handel); Fugue in C Minor Prelude in E Flat Minor, two Choral Preludes, Toccata and Fugue in D Minor (Bach).
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
10:45 Political talks; music.
11:30 Time; news; weather.
11:45 Hollywood Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne": Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.
1:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1110kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, DeWitt Orchestra.
5:30 "The Happy Repairman."
5:45 CBS, Candy Quartet Hour: Brooks and Ross, vocal duo; popular orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 "America's Sweet Tooth," Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs; orchestra.
6:45 Rhythm Band; weather report.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:30 George Mahoney, one-man band.
7:30 Political talk.
7:45 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Music Masters.
8:30 Ford Hall Forum: "Outwitting Communism."
8:45 Vocal recital.
9:00 Mayfair Orchestra.
9:30 News; organ recital.
10:00 Telegraphic program.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures: chorus; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, "Street Singer"; voice and accordion.
11:15 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Biltmore Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Trio selections.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Fred Gilbert and his guitar.
6:00 Cherry & Webb Melodies.
6:15 The Mirthmakers.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Wright Band.
6:50 Evening Musicale.
7:15 Time announcement.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Pass the world.
11:30 a. m.—CBS, Vocal Art Trio.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Olsen and Johnson.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Variety Four.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ruston Ray's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Four Clubmen Quartet.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Phil Fisher's Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; shopping talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—La Paradia Band.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop talks; news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

7:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
7:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
7:15 a. m.—NBC, Tom Waring's Troubadours.
9:45 a. m.—NBC, Our Daily Food.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
10:45 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Hugo Mariani's Serenaders.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle program.
12:45 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Dialogue program.
2:00 p. m.—Instrumental group.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:30 p.m.—Concert orchestra.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC, Mystery Chef.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Through the Looking Glass.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in person.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Mid-day Musicale.
2:15 p. m.—Repertory Players.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Youth Matinee.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air: piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, The Syncopators.
4:15 p. m.—National affairs.
4:45 p. m.—The Serenaders.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Organ; news.
7:30 a. m.—Morning Watch.
7:45 a. m.—Boston Information Service.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.

Listen to the Musical Dominos tonight
WIZ and WBZ
9:30
"Sweeter it with Domino"

Local Classified

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(Continued)

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 2009 Kalorama Road—Nice, comfortable, furnished rooms near church; single or double; tourists or permanent.

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POSITION WANTED—Capable man with well-rounded department store experience; executive, sales promotion, merchandising, advertising, display; salary $3000. J. K. DEWELL, 535 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, colored, experienced chauffeur, butler, wishes position of any kind. Nassau 4-3819, 95 No. Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.

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REFINED woman-housekeeper companion, experienced, willing; suburbs New York preferred; references. "H.," 54 Warfield Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.

REFINED woman-companion, light housework; suburbs New York preferred. "W," 46 Nelson Ave., Great Kills, Staten Island, N.Y.C.

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BELFAST, IRELAND, Knock District—Gentlemen received in gentleman's house; golf links; 2 gns., partial board. 10 Hawthornden Rd.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Kiwi
(Apteryx mantelli)

Where: Only in New Zealand, not native anywhere else in the world—in wooded country and among the hills up to the snow line.

Distinguishing features: Deep red-brown in color with streaks of yellow-brown; head darker and underparts grey; feathers seem rough to touch. A flightless bird with a long, weak, decurved bill; stout legs; toes provided with sharp claws; many elongated hairs occur on the front of the head.

Here is a curious bird indeed, ostensibly without wings or tail, but actually possessing both. Ornithologists aver that through centuries of non-use, the wings have degenerated to the present rudimentary and almost invisible hooks which protrude from one to two inches on either side, but which are usually hidden under a wealth of feathers. The tail also, which serves birds in flight much as a ship's rudder guides a vessel, has been reduced to a mere stump with the entire aftershaft wanting.

Hiding in burrows, under rocks or beneath huge tree roots by day, the kiwi emerges at night or on dark days to forage for berries, molluscs, beetles or worms, swallowing also a generous quantity of grit or pebbles to help in the digestion. As it grubs about the ground probing funnel-like holes in the surface in search of food it sniffs much like a puppy searching a hole for a hidden bone. The young are able to chuckle or to utter cries similar to those of a kitten, while the adults whistle a shrill *ki-wi*. If disturbed in bright daylight they yawn; and at times when pursued they growl.

Living among the hills and wooded places where shrubs and tree-ferns shade a dense carpet of mosses and creeping vegetation, the kiwis may be found in pairs during the mating season or otherwise in parties of six to a dozen. Their meat is relished by the natives.

Family life is peculiar with the kiwi. The female makes the nest of dry ferns, grasses and a few leaves in an underground chamber connected by a long tunnel with an opening beneath tufts of grass or a clump of tree roots. In this she lays usually two enormous eggs, enormous in proportion to the weight of the creature, for they average nearly one-fourth the total weight of the bird. Pure white in color, but with an occasional slightly greenish tinge, the eggs have a very smooth surface. Now the male must do his share by hatching the young through incubation and attending them until they can scratch for themselves.

There are several different species of kiwis on the New Zealand Islands, all with some technical difference only an ornithologist is concerned with, but once you have seen a kiwi you can never confuse it with any other feathered creature.

NATURE QUESTIONS

Readers are invited to send in questions on nature subjects to this department; the questions and answers will be published from time to time in this column.—Ed.

Golf-O-Grams

No. 14

(Published Sept. 28)

Winner:
ROBERT FRANKLIN, Chicago

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	AHPRPAESAR	3	Paraphrase	1
2.	RAARPTERTTOY	4	Battery Aport.	2
3.	TTCSAANUI	3	A-stabling	1
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7.	CHNESOUVLQE.	3	Squelch Oven	3
8.	TAPAOHSWH	3	Washy Gaps	3
9.	RBTSUUUJPT	3	Rub Put Jut.	3
		36		16

NOTE: "Dick Shunary" reluctantly passed "A-statuing" on hole 3, but "statue" may be used as a verb, and the prefix "a-" may be fitted to any participle.

A Quotation for Today

CIRCUMSTANCES are the rulers of the weak; they are but the instruments of the wise.
—LOVER.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Pharisees, Sadducees (S. R.)—Pronounced *Far'-i-seez*, with *a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *it*, *ee* as in *feet*; and *Sad'-u-seez*, with *a* as in *sat*, *u* as in *unite*, *ee* as in *feet* (observe but avoid so far as possible the tendency to palatalize the word into *Sa'-ju-seez*).

"Pharisee" reaches back to the Hebrew *parash*, a primitive root meaning "to separate." "Sadducee" is derived from the Hebrew *Tsadowq*, "the just," the name of the supposed founder of the sect.

As the derivation might suggest, the Pharisees separated themselves from the Jewish masses, considering themselves of superior morality. They prided themselves on their letter-strictness, and their rigid adherence to the traditional interpretation of the law supposedly given orally to Moses by Jehovah, and regarded by them of equal authority with the law. They were highly moral, conservative, zealous, self-righteous, and destitute of a sense of sin or need; they believed in the resurrection, the coming of a temporal Messiah, and in angels and spirits.

The Sadducees were the free-thinkers; they accepted the law, but not the traditions of the elders without investigation—and this often led them to skepticism. They had no particular affirmative doctrine, satisfying themselves with a denial of all miracles, and an avowed disbelief in all things supernatural—especially the resurrection.

Notwithstanding the hostility between the Pharisees and the Sadducees, the two sects united against the Way-shower because he denounced the blind ritualism of the former, and preached of the life hereafter—a thorn in the flesh to the latter.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Do You Know That—

Warren G. Harding was the first President of the United States to drive an automobile?

Grapefruit was discovered by Captain Shaddock in the Polynesian Islands?

Mayor Curley of Boston is relieving the unemployed by instructing the city treasurer to transfer 20 per cent of his weekly pay check (amounting to $4000 a year) to the Public Welfare Department?

Ellsworth Vines, national tennis singles champion of America, is a student at the University of Southern California?

Gandhi was graduated from the University of London?

Norris Kellam recently made a nonstop 225-mile swim down the Mississippi River from Cairo, Ill., to Memphis, Tenn.?

Artists are now working on the second largest canvas in the world in the Los Angeles Public Library, it being exceeded in size only by the famous mural in the Sistine Chapel?

Worth Knowing


VENICE, WITH ITS 250,380 INHABITANTS HAS NO AUTOMOBILES.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



All for One

Chicago

IN A middle western city there is a home for Negro working girls, in which there is an atmosphere of kindliness and gracious living that is an inspiration to all who come within its doors. Under the careful management of a group of the city churches, the girls are given attractive and comfortable surroundings and good food at a minimum maintenance charge.

As a part of the service program of the home, girls without employment are constantly being taken in to the limit of unoccupied rooms and kept free of charge until they find work.

One evening recently, the writer and another board member dropped into the home and happened upon what the girls call a "going out" party. As the visitors were admitted they heard much laughter and running about above-stairs. Later, by invitation, they ascended to see what all the fun was about. There, before a long mirror at the end of the upper hall, stood a young girl, neatly and becomingly dressed in a brown suit, brown pumps and beige stockings. About her were grouped several other girls holding various articles of clothing,—dresses, hats, shoes, lingerie. Another was adjusting a soft beige felt hat on the girl's head.

"There! They all match and they all fit!" exclaimed the one doing the fitting. A shout of approval greeted the young girl as she turned from the mirror, her face radiant.

To the visitors' "What's this, a fashion show?" it was explained that the next morning, the girl (a newcomer to the home and one of the "deferred payment guests") was to see a prospective employer and had been utterly depressed because her clothing was too shabby to make possible the so necessary good first impression. A number of the older residents upon hearing of this had rallied around, searching their wardrobes for things suitable in style and size for the important occasion.

"Many of these girls know from experience just what such help means," said the house mother. "Not only the confidence gained from being neatly and becomingly dressed, but the feeling that there are interested friends backing her, does more to put a girl into a job than any amount of efficiency, unproved—and unadorned."

What They Say

Then Let Us Give

"The world now recognizes that human greed is the greatest of all causes of war."—*Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross.*

Skill vs. Wages

"In studying wages, the significant factor is not the amount of money an employee receives but his speed and skill as a worker and his productivity."—*Leo Wolman, Professor of Economics, Columbia University.*

Political Caution

"People expressing party views ought to be very careful that they are not damaging national interests."—*Ramsay MacDonald.*

Brevities

Punch: A critic says there is a fortune awaiting the man who can produce perfect stage snow. The same cannot be said of all those who produce a perfect stage frost.

Judge: And now the wool producers are looking for new uses for their product. Why not use a little more of it in all-wool suits?

Humorist: The eight members of a London family, all of whom play musical instruments, are going to America. The neighbors unite in wishing them a long and successful tour—especially a long one.

GOLF-O-GRAMS



HOLE	LETTERS	PAR	WORD(S)
1	AITRFCOYSSTA	2	
2	BEPATRKLUZIS	3	
3	MRCYLFOIPE	3	
4	MENEREVENU	2	
5	GSEIRRDAFTLI	3	
6	YSINAEEPORH	3	
7	GUUGBHIRS	3	
8	AEUPPPTTT	3	
9	SOIIOMZEERIT	4	

No. 16 26 Score ____



RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke. For example, on hole 1, the par is given as 2. If you used the letters in making the words FACTORY and SAT you would have 18 left over—two strokes. Forming the two words SATISFY and ACTOR gives you the hole in par. SATISFACTORY, however, uses all the letters in one word—a hole-in-one!

Try to equal—or beat—par. And tabulate your score. If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name Oct. 23. Entries to be considered must be received by Oct. 23.

"Dick Shunary" is also the "pro" on this course, and you may verify your word-strokes with his aid. No slang, obsolete, colloquial, or foreign words are acceptable. Abbreviations are also barred in GOLF-O-GRAMS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Stepping Softly in Manchuria

DELIBERATELY, but with reassuring firmness, the United States has moved to quench the smoldering fires of Far East conflict. The note from Secretary Stimson to the League of Nations leaves no doubt of the American position. Full support of League action in the Sino-Japanese conflict over Manchuria is assured. But the United States definitely leaves the way open for her own action in the event that invocation of the Pact of Paris and the Nine Power Treaty becomes necessary.

The League is advised in the American note to assert "all the pressure and authority within its competence towards regulating the action of China and Japan." The United States pledges itself to endeavor to "reinforce" the position of the League. Although recognizing the possibility of independent action, Mr. Stimson's carefully worded communication stresses the desire to "avoid any danger of embarrassing the League in the course to which it is now committed."

It must be recognized that the United States occupies a unique position in Far Eastern diplomacy. The situation has changed greatly since Count Soyeshima founded Japan's imperialistic policy, with its virtual seizure of Formosa and Korea, upon recommendations of unofficial American advisers. The action of the United States in 1929 to halt the Sino-Russian clash over the Chinese Eastern Railway evoked some Eastern criticism. But even declarations of an American ambassador, as lately as the conclusion of the London Naval Conference, that Japan must be the "guardian of peace" in the Pacific, have not been interpreted by Japanese diplomatists as abnegating American interest in maintaining tranquillity in the Orient.

From her position outside of the League of Nations, the United States must, in a sense, act independently. Membership in the League might make collective action sufficient. But with observers questioning whether the territorial and administrative integrity of China, guaranteed under the Nine Power Treaty, has been violated, definite obligations impose upon the United States. For Article VII of this treaty provides explicitly for consultation—a form of implementation lacking under the Pact of Paris and absent from America's relations with the League.

Japan's attitude upon League intervention, however, has hardly been reassuring. Nipponese diplomatists appear unable to discharge their inferential promises of prompt Japanese withdrawal from the occupied areas. But even beyond this, the attitude of the Japanese has been characterized by an attempt to isolate the Manchurian question from world consideration. Japan has desired to make it a "local" question—to place it in something of the same category as American intervention in Nicaragua. The parallel is far from an exact one, but it serves to illuminate Japan's viewpoint and her plea that the need for security and stability in Manchuria justifies her action.

This position of Japan, however, must be interpreted apart from the misconception that it is a simple question of territorial invasion. Japan has admitted the Chinese claims to sovereignty over Manchuria, but at the same time emphasizes that her economic life and national safety are vitally involved upon the Asiatic continent. Shut out from westward expansion by barriers which the Occident has raised, Japan perforce looks eastward for an outlet for her fecund population.

She looks to Manchuria also for a continued supply of raw materials, so necessary if she is to continue the industrialization patterned after the West. And even the silence of Russia in the present situation does not, to Japanese ears, dampen the overtones of Soviet desire to push her somewhat nebulous hegemony farther toward the Pacific.

Yet despite vital interests of Japan in Manchuria, the apparent means adopted to consolidate her position can hardly be justified. The adverse reaction to the now abrogated Lansing-Ishii agreement, which recognized Japan's special interests in southern Manchuria on a basis of "territorial contiguity," indicates the tenuous basis upon which aggression must rest. The maintenance of a state of siege throughout an area almost as large as Egypt is scarcely in consonance with the enlightened policies which the world is coming to demand in international affairs.

The question arises of what means—if the military are to be excluded—can be employed to serve the interests of Japan upon the Asiatic continent. The fullest answer to this question is written in the policies enunciated by Baron Shidehara. As Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs he has repeatedly emphasized an attitude of rapprochement toward China—a policy which, save for the two-year period of Baron Tanaka's "positive" policies—has at least nominally actuated Japan since 1924.

The present disagreement between the military element in control of the Manchurian scene and the Japanese Cabinet touches a disagreement over a fundamental question. Baron Shidehara long has opposed Japanese occupation of Manchuria, believing that Tokyo should not undertake the responsibilities of government where economic coöperation could better serve her purposes.

The problem of Japan's interests in Manchuria are essentially economic and demographic. They must be approached upon a basis of economic and political diplomacy. An outmoded imperialistic military policy cannot bring a permanent solution.

A Step Backward

ONE of the by-products of the British suspension of the gold standard has been an impetus to the advancement of all manner of economic panaceas. One which may be expected to gather volume is that silver should be added to gold as the world standard of value.

In Great Britain a silver association, the membership of which includes many distinguished leaders of opinion who are entitled to a hearing, has been formed. In Paris the meeting of a silver subcommittee of the International Chamber of Commerce attracted a degree of attention in Europe which astonished the participants. Even in the United States, where a surfeit of gold is in evidence, an active movement is in progress which seems destined to keep the subject to the forefront of discussion.

It is unfortunate that attention should be focused on panaceas which are outmoded. When the Western world decided to abandon a bimetallic standard, it knew what it was doing, having already accumulated enough experience to prove that a single standard was preferable. The arguments of forty years ago are even more appropriate today. Our chief economic problem is to iron out the fluctuations in commodity prices as expressed in gold. Think of the added complications of having first to correlate gold with silver before the nations could concentrate on the correlation of both with business activity.

A constantly changing rate of output of the two metals is more or less inevitable. This would drive the dearer metal into hoards, a result which would keep monetary authorities as busy as they were in the nineteenth century in changing the ratios so as to keep both metals in circulation. The task would leave them no time to attend to the twentieth century duty of promoting a relative stability in the commodity price level.

Of gold, notwithstanding figures of mine output, there is no actual present shortage. Gold has been economized to such an extent that a new generation is growing up which has never seen it in coinage. The metal that used to circulate from hand to hand as currency has been mobilized in the vaults of the world's central banks and on its base there has been erected a vast superstructure of credit, as expressed in checks and currency. The United States, for example, owns about $5,000,000,000 in gold, but the total sum of all the bank deposits outstanding aggregates $55,000,000,000, or eleven times that amount. Yet these deposits are promises to pay—gold!

If eleven volumes of bank deposits can be reared on a given gold base, why not fifteen, twenty, or even a hundred? Because the faith in circulation has not yet grown fast enough to permit of its use as a money base at that rate. But it has grown so enormously that in civilized countries a person who insisted on being paid a debt in hard cash would be rated queer. A century ago he would have been called very sensible. It should be the duty of governments to improve the conditions whereby the valuable asset of confidence may continue to grow.

To add silver to gold as a world standard would be as socially retrograde as it would be economically unsound. As for gold, the shortage is a shortage of forward-looking gold policy in distribution of the metal among the nations. Silver is, indeed, depressed, but the way to help the metal is surely not to throw a new monkey wrench into our money machinery. Its price will be improved along with that of other commodities when business turns upward. And the competition between mine silver and surplus treasury silver, which has been a special cause of the metal's low price, should be susceptible to correction at the monetary conference which has been proposed.

Evolution of the Mandate

FRANCE'S surrender of its mandate in Syria and Lebanon would be an extremely important event. But does France indeed mean to give up its mandate? The official announcement is couched, as official announcements often are, in ambiguous terms. It may denote a vague promise for a remote future, or it may be interpreted as an operative desire to be relieved of the mission confided to France by the League of Nations and now regarded as fulfilled.

The communication speaks of the possibility of envisaging the moment when the relations between France and the countries of the Levant, namely Lebanon and Syria, can be established on a contractual basis in conformity with the degree of evolution that they have attained. Clearly such phrases may be either conventional or purposeful. The context, however, would make it appear that France is actively pursuing plans for transforming its mandate at an early date into treaties with the governments of the Levant. These treaties would establish certain guarantees for the maintenance of French rights and interests.

It was in this sense it was hoped such mandates as that accorded to France would develop. Never was it thought that mandates would be equivalent to titles of possession. A mandated country is not a colony. It is a country which is temporarily placed under the protection of a great power whose object should be not to delay but to hasten the hour of self-government. Yet, taking this responsibility, the nation which accepts a mandate is bound to build up interests which cannot lightly be broken and that should in equity be preserved. France has guided the footsteps of the Levant at some expense, at some risk, and the links which connect it with the Levant cannot be treated as though they never existed. There is nothing here for criticism. Indeed, France is following the lead of Great Britain in Irak.

What is then proposed is that Lebanon and Syria, having reached the necessary degree of development, treaties shall be signed which will be the charter of their independence, and at the same time will give the tutor country a privileged position which it has earned by its sacrifices in past years. The countries of the Near East will have their parliaments and will govern themselves. There will no longer be a French army of occupation, but the armies of Syria and Lebanon will be guided by French instructors. Economically France will be safeguarded. Before these measures are taken there must be negotiations which, it is anticipated, will be opened early next year.

Just as France will vote in favor of the entrance of Irak into the League of Nations, it is expected that Great Britain will support the French proposition to admit Syria and Lebanon to the League. Such membership will be the sign manual of the adolescence of these Near Eastern nations. The mandatory system will have justified itself.

Congratulations, St. Louis

THE old saying that a baseball game is never won until the last man is out might well be applied to the World Series of 1931, bringing, as it did, a victory for the St. Louis Cardinals over the much more highly rated Philadelphia Athletics. It was another of those cases in which forecasts do not decide a championship.

Naturally there are many who would have liked to see the Athletics retain the world's championship title which they had won for the American League in 1929 and 1930, since that would have given Manager Connie Mack the unique record of three world championships in succession. But it cannot be said that his team made less than a gallant showing against the hard-playing National League pennant winners.

For the St. Louis players and their manager, "Gabby" Street, it was a splendid triumph. The team showed that it was an able baseball club in every department of the game, and displayed admirable dash and determination. While the first few games were enlivened by the brilliant and unexpected hitting of "Pepper" Martin, who equaled the World Series record of twelve hits, the Cardinals' fielding and the remarkable pitching of Burleigh Grimes and "Bill" Hallahan were large factors in their victory.

St. Louis is to be congratulated on bringing back to the National League the first world's championship it has had since the Cardinals defeated the New York Yankees in 1926.

Bonds and a Bond Between Americas

THE announcement of an organization to safeguard the interests of North American holders of Latin-American government bonds should be more than a mere momentary reaction to such events as the sixty-day moratorium recently declared by Brazil. If it should develop into a school for investors it may do even more for the security of future loans to Latin America than for those already made. Comparatively little can be done about defaults, suspension of interest payments and the depreciation in value of bonds now listed on the exchanges. But an organization of this type can prevent many of the abuses of the past and do away with much of the irritation which arose over the way Latin-American loans have been sold in the United States.

Bond houses, carried away more by enthusiasm than by any intention of dishonesty, resorted to all the pressure of modern sales and advertising methods to sell these issues. Bond salesmen were largely ignorant of what they were handling and the public of what it was buying; ignorant of the history of Latin America. The results were misleading statements on one side and gullibility on the other. World-wide economic stringency could hardly have been foreseen, but the economic and political past could have been examined.

In many cases, however, the bad records of the past were not due to a desire of the governments to default but to the impossibility of living up to the terms and to the unproductive character of the enterprises in which the bankers permitted the money to be used. Had buyers of Latin-American bonds since 1924 looked into these matters they would have discovered similar weaknesses in addition to dependence upon a degree of political stability few countries have enjoyed or can foretell.

Fortunately, however, the Latin-American countries have passed from the fringes of international affairs into the very heart of modern society. They are geared into the world-wide commercial and financial machinery so that even if they wished, and none of them does, they could not indulge in economic misfeasance. One of the gratifying factors of all the recent revolutions has been the persistent announcement that these governments are keenly aware of their international obligations and eager to live up to them as soon as possible.

The Latin-American Bondholders' Protective Association can perform a real service by supplying its members with authentic information about conditions in countries whose bonds they hold. It may restore the credit of many of these nations which need assistance and may call the attention of others to the havoc which lenders to them have sustained. It should serve to minimize friction. It can be another agency making North Americans better acquainted with a part of the world which they know too little and should give them a greater, because sounder, faith in Latin America.

Editorial Notes

Raising the age at which children may leave school from 15 to 16 years is expected to cost Glasgow, Scot., $1,339,000 a year. The people of Glasgow evidently believe in education at any cost.

With so many motorists who have their cars equipped with from two to four or five horns, one is inclined to wonder how they can decide in time which they should use.

A "robot pilot" has successfully guided a large passenger plane through the air from one airport to another. Certainly here is the "Wizard of Oz" himself.

By maintaining existing wage scales as long as possible, railroads can help to get up steam for the return of the Prosperity Limited.

The Sports Revolution in Spain

ALONG the Rambla, across the Plaza de Cataluna and through a hundred narrow side streets of Barcelona, steady streams of people were making their devious ways toward the greatest open-air sports arena in Spain.

Having been away from Spain for ten years—and familiar with the customs of a decade ago—I naturally imagined that the crowd was heading for the bull ring. I stared in astonishment when I entered the arena to find a football game in progress in a modern concrete stadium with accommodations for 60,000 people, surrounding a carpet of fine green turf. Could this be Spain?

Just as the country has changed her government lately by a bloodless revolution, so also in the last decade the country has been going through a bloodless revolution in its attitude toward sports.

This does not mean that the bullfight is a thing of the past, or that the people have lost interest therein, but it does show that the younger generation especially are taking a lively interest in development of their own physical capabilities.

Football fields in the past six years have become strong competitors of the bull ring, and games between well-matched teams now draw nearly as enthusiastic and large a crowd as the bullfights have done during the past centuries.

* * *

The International Exhibition held in Spain two years ago supplied Barcelona with the greatest stadium in the country. The stadium occupies an area of over 45,000 square meters—it is 250 meters long by 180 meters wide—and 34,000 meters are given up to the sports field, including a running track and the football grounds. A hundred and forty boxes provide 840 seats for the wealthy patrons, there are over 10,000 so-called "armchairs," and additional seats for 20,000 more, while 30,000 can find standing room to watch the games. Underneath the seats are dressing rooms, accommodations for police reserves and stadium employees, and offices and lecture halls of the Spanish Olympic Committee, the Catalonian Sports Federation, and the stadium management.

This by no means completes Barcelona's contribution toward the modern sports movement in the country, for each of the football clubs has its magnificent playing field at Montjuich, and one of the finest swimming pools in Europe is situated there. At Casa Antunez are the grounds of the Royal Polo Club.

Spanish sports writers contend that the "Spanish youth needs discipline and has found in football the satisfaction of its desire, or necessity."

Spain has so changed in her athletic instincts in recent years that now even the smallest towns have their football fields. No place of any importance is now complete without its organized sports club, guiding the steps of the adolescent. During the last five years the number of football clubs and players has multiplied ten times. Certainly a startling revolution in this land of the Phœnicians, Visigoths, Moors, Romans, Iberians, Castilians, Navarese, Leonese and Aragonese.

Seville, for instance, which for centuries has been the home of bullfighting, has built a first-class stadium at La Palmera, and has three first-class playing fields besides.

A great impetus was given to football in Spain in 1928. At that time a representative English team went there expecting an easy victory. They were badly beaten. The immediate result was that Spain adopted football as its leading athletic sport.

* * *

Baseball is one of the few outdoor games that have not yet penetrated into the Iberian peninsula. In many other sports the Spanish are taking the keenest interest.

Much of the enthusiasm has focused in the northern provinces. It is especially strong in Barcelona, Santander, Vizcaya, and Guipuscoa, adjacent to the French border. Madrid, the capital, has developed a particularly active attitude.

Tennis, throughout the country, has not become generally popular, but there is no town of importance where the game is not played. While there are not many Spaniards in the class of Alonzo or Gomas, still the average is high, and interest is increasing, especially at San Sebastian, Madrid and Barcelona. Perhaps the average of good players is higher among the women than with the men. Lili Alvarez may be counted among the leading women players of the world.

Golf in Spain is coming strongly to the fore. There are now excellently kept courses at Madrid, San Cugat del Valles, Santander (twenty-seven holes), Palma de Mallorca, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Seville, Zarauz, Algeciras and Barcelona. The links at Pedrera are considered by the Spaniards as the finest in the world, and might be placed well up in the running for that title. Built on the side of a mountain, the scenery is magnificent and the tees for the eighteen holes are like observation points from which to overlook a marvelous landscape. The neighboring villages are all visible, dotting the country, the range of hills leading to the "Peaks of Europe" are in the distance and on clear days the silver summits of the peaks themselves are visible. One overlooks the open bay, the Carmargo valley, the city—lying below like a painted curtain—the entrance to the port, the Magdalena, Cape Mayor, the open sea and the rugged rocky coast as far as Quintres.

Yacht racing is extremely popular with the Spanish. Races are held annually at various places on the Cantabrian and Catalonian coasts and also along the stretches of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. In 1928 a great transatlantic yacht race was held between New York and Santander, in which the Spanish took an enormous interest. A year later a similar long-distance race was arranged between Plymouth and Santander, in which the Spanish yacht Maria del Carmen Ana was victor. Santander, Corunna, San Sebastian, Barcelona, Bilbao and Vigo are all cities interested in this sport and hold annual regattas of more or less importance.

* * *

Spaniards twenty years ago had very little interest in athletics of any kind, other than their own game of *pelota*—the fastest and most furious ball game in the world, played in the northern provinces on inside courts with wicker basketlike "catchers" strapped to the wrists. In Vizcaya every town and village has its *pelota* court, but in the south it is unknown.

A Spanish writer recently gave a list of sports in which his people are taking part, which is startlingly interesting. The writer states that there are clubs for these various activities in most of the cities of the peninsula, and rates as the most popular the game of association football. This is followed—in order of popularity—by pugilism, horse racing, auto racing, cycling, billiards, lawn tennis, hunting, motorcycling, swimming, *pelota*, golf, polo, trap shooting, sailing, gymnastics, mountain climbing, rowing, hockey, basket ball, motor boating, Rugby football, aeronautics and wrestling, certainly a comprehensive list for a nation supposed not to be interested in sporting events.

The Spanish Government is doing much to encourage these games. The recent King took a keen interest in everything of this nature that developed in his country. If he has left nothing else behind, he has, at least, imparted to the younger generation his love of sport for sport's sake.

Today Spain is not a country of bullfighting alone, but a land of sportsmen who follow their special lines with as keen an interest and as much enthusiasm as can be found anywhere in the world.

W. T. G.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Ethics in Business

"DISHONESTY caused the so-called depression. People inflated stocks—that's dishonest. People buy inflated stocks with the hope of getting rich at the expense of somebody else. That's also dishonest." These remarks (made by Henry Ford) raise the very important question of business morals in the modern world.

It is dishonest, we believe, not to fulfill a contract or a promise. But does honesty consist simply in living up to contracts? Are some contracts not immoral in themselves? A politician gets advance information that the building of a new railway station is going to add greatly to the value of a given piece of land. He buys it and, by a perfectly legal contract, pays for it one-fifth of the enhanced value. Is this honest? Certainly not; because the two parties to the agreement were not on an equal footing, since the politician had information which the seller of the land did not have.

But do we always take account of this element of equality in a deal? I am an expert in painting. A small merchant in Florence asks 2000 lire for a picture. I know, without any possible doubt, that it is a Velásquez which is worth 1,000,000 lire. I say nothing and buy the picture for 2000 lire. Is this honest? . . .

It seems to me that somebody suffers by the deal; but it is not the seller, it is society. By buying a Velásquez cheap, a man acquires a fortune which enables him to exact labor from other men. Artists will produce for him all sorts of luxuries; seamen will bring them to him; masons will build him a house. All this in exchange for what? For nothing, since he gained his buying power by no productive labor. . . .

Society has always endeavored, through rules or conventions, to establish equality, as far as it was possible, between the contracting parties. Now, during the last century, the development of stock companies and the distribution of their shares among uninformed people have made new kinds of dishonesty possible.

A New York taxi driver is told by a company promoter, who seems to be intelligent and competent, that if he buys shares in a bank in Peru at $40 he will be able to sell them for $60 in a year. He puts all his savings into shares. Six months later the Peruvian bank's shares are worth $4, and he is ruined.

Between the unhappy investor and the big business man, the game is often quite unequal. Even supposing the investor very intelligent, if he reads the company's financial statement what can he make of it? Reserves may be hidden. Often a business which is distributing no dividends is sounder than another that seems to make big profits. In this form business is an unequal war between a small group of men marvelously well armed on the one hand and primitive tribes on the other.

Moreover, leaving individual morals aside and considering only social morality, it is impossible for society to tolerate such a state of war because it destroys the confidence without which no society can endure. . . .

If the capitalist system is to continue, the uninitiated outsider must be able to rely upon investments represented by pieces of paper bearing the signature of a great capitalist in the same way that he can rely upon a note issued by the Federal Reserve banks.

Business morality can only be sound if there is equality between the buyer and the seller of stocks; that is to say, if all information, favorable or unfavorable, is placed at the disposal of the public in a clear and comprehensive form. Certain companies do this at regular intervals. They make mistakes, but they do not come under Mr. Ford's criticism.

I am also convinced that they contribute, through their honesty, to a business revival. For the present, the great evil of the capitalist world is not lack of money. It is lack of confidence on the part of those who hold the money and to whom every investment seems unsafe. It is only through a policy of perfect frankness that one can reassure a public which has just gone through such an ordeal. The average investor must feel that he is protected by very severe conventions, just as he is in the case of money. Artificial inflation of values must be considered a crime as serious as counterfeiting, which it closely resembles. This is the only way to reëstablish the confidence of the people in the system, and no society can live peaceably without that confidence.

Of course, it will mean that the general public must give up the idea of making a rapid fortune through gambling. But the great lesson of the recent crisis has been to show millions of Americans and Europeans that riches quickly gained are ephemeral, and that the only true way to earn money is by work.—*André Maurois, in the New York Times Magazine.*

Laziness and Crime

PHILADELPHIA'S chief probation officer adds his amen to the belief generally held by penologists that idleness is the chief cause of crime and the explanation for the "sheik bandit."

Idleness breeds poverty, disrespect for parental control, drunkenness and complete disregard for law and order. All of these play their part, but the thought is always in mind to shirk honest employment, and this is the true explanation of most lawlessness.

The young bandit is on the lookout for a short, quick way of obtaining money and an easy living, and if there is one thing the modern bandit and gunman dislikes almost as much as prison it is honest labor.

If the slick and clever young crook, who is driven into a career of crime by fear of work, were confronted with the certainty of hard, laborious work if sent to prison, he might think twice before robbing a bank or stealing a pay roll.

Court and police authorities in cities and counties having workhouses for short-term prisoners and prison factories and stone piles for long termers can testify as to this fear of work prevailing among professional criminals. So many have it that it seems the true explanation for their dishonesty.

If society is to cure the criminal, it apparently must teach him how to work and how to enjoy work. Those who prey upon society must be taught that the habit of work also can be cultivated.

But the problem is not merely finding employment for potential professional criminals. There are many, no doubt, who find crime preferable only to common labor at low wages; who would go straight if their environment and birth did not deny them the opportunity of making more than a bare living by honest labor.—*Kingston (N. Y.) Daily Leader.*

Cancellation

CANCELLATION is an ominous word, nowadays. It suggests such things as the recalling of orders for goods, or the cancellation of the war debts, thus throwing a new burden upon the shoulders of the already fatigued American taxpayer. Here is a cancellation, however, that is all to the good. The Nashua (N. H.) Manufacturing Company, after having announced its intention to close its entire plant for a two-weeks' vacation, has been compelled by an unexpected increase in spot orders to cancel the announcement. Most of us enjoy vacations, but in times like these, the most of us would not regret to see hundreds of manufacturing plant vacations canceled by an inrush of orders for goods.—*Columbus Dispatch.*